The New-York Times.

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CONTEST FOR THE SENATE PRINTING.

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Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

THE CONTEST FOR THE SENATE PRINTING.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 21, 1859.

There are going to be troublous times in the Senate with regard to the public printing. The candidates for this post are SHARP, of the Alexandria Sentinel, presented by Senator HUNTER; Colonel FORNEY, of Kentucky, pressed by Senator FESSENDEN, of that State; H. WATKINSON, of Tennessee, urged vigorously by General JOHN LEWIS; Capt. DUNKINSON, of the Capitol Police, formerly a favorite in WENDELL's employ, who hopes to be sustained by a large floating influence, acquired during his many years of public service; Brigadier-General Gen. W. BOWMAN, the Administration candidate, pressed by GWIN, SLIDELL, FITCH and the regular forces of the Senatorial cliques; and Mr. CORNELIUS WENDELL, who signs himself "Practical Printer," and who seems prepared in this contest to travel very much upon his lobby knowledge and morals.

It has transpired to-day that in the Senatorial Caucus when BOWMAN's name was presented, Senator A. G. BROWN, of Mississippi, entered a protest against the gentleman's nomination, alleging that he (BROWN) held in his hands a copy of a certain receipt which should disqualify Brigadier-General BOWMAN from ever holding any future public employment. The facts of the case, I believe, are substantially as follows: While BOWMAN was Superintendent of Public Printing, and bound by his oath of office not to have any interest, direct or indirect, in the printing contracts, Mr. CORNELIUS WENDELL assigned to said BOWMAN all right and title to the Union newspaper; and further made a payment to BOWMAN of $3,000, this being the first installment of $20,000 annually, which WENDELL agreed to pay BOWMAN towards carrying on said paper in the Administration interest. It appears that previously to that, WENDELL had been compelled to employ various editors in different parts of the country, at exorbitant salaries, to advocate a particular line of policy; and he perhaps thought that by transferring the newspaper (which he claims to have been then worth $30,000) to Gen. BOWMAN, and paying $20,000 a year towards its support, he might get relieved from the hornet's nest of editorial wasps all over the country who were stinging him and sucking him into a state of financial marasmus.

It appears that BOWMAN continued Superintendent of Public Printing for about six weeks after signing the receipt for this $3,000, and it was upon this ground that his nomination as Public Printer was opposed by Senator BROWN, who contended that BOWMAN had been guilty of an offence for which imprisonment, and not further profit, should be awarded to him. Technically, the ground taken by the Senator may be correct, but every one must see that there may be a wide difference between accepting $20,000 a year to carry on a paper in a certain cause, and accepting the same, or any other sum, as a personal perquisite to be recompensed to the giver by a convenient appointment of official emoluments. Right minded disbursements are made, it cannot be Gen. BOWMAN, for the system of assignment for the early service, which has to stand for trial at the bar of public opinion. The Union newspaper may or may not have cost $20,000 a year for its support; if it *did*, then BOWMAN was not morally guilty of any offence; and if it did not, it will rest upon Mr. WENDELL to prove the fact. But what a pass are we coming to in public affairs, when public opinion is sought to be guided and controlled by such agencies? Will no Senator, friendly to journalism, call for the names of the men who took this blood-money for the respective assaults and adulations of their hireling pens? Let us get their names, and then turn to the files of their newspapers; this will show us the work they were paid for doing, and we shall in future be able to place a right estimate on everything proceeding from the same tainted sources. Let the names be printed that we may know whom to shun.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS—THE SPEAKERSHIP.

The Senatorial proceedings to-day possess but little interest. After announcing the Committees, the arrangement of which had previously been published, the Senate went into Executive Session and referred to the appropriate Committees a number of unimportant nominations, principally those of Postmasters, and adjourned without definite action on any one. It is rumored that the nomination of F. J. GRUND, to be Consul at Havre, was also sent in by the President.

Senator DOUGLAS was detained from the Senate to-day only by the urgent solicitation of his personal friends, who think him yet too weak to venture upon official duty.

It is probable that the Senate will meet on Friday, and then adjourn over until the 5th of January. It is said, also, that the House, even without electing a Speaker, can concur with the Senate in adjournment, and this will relieve all difficulties.

Gen. DAVIDSON, of Louisiana, one of the most popular and conservative men in Congress, made a strong appeal, which was listened to with marked attention. Mr. COX, of Alabama, favored the House with a talk in a manner quite peculiar to himself, but his assumptions of paternal authority seemed not to be appreciated by his Southern children, except by Mr. BOCOCK, who at once withdrew his name as a candidate, according to previous arrangement in caucus, and nominated Gen. MILLSON, of Virginia. This proceeding created for a moment quite a sensation on the floor and in the crowded galleries, but Mr. CLARK, of New-York, got the floor, and continued his discussion for an hour longer on matters personal to himself, during which he declared that no private grievances estranged him in his opposition to the Administration and the Democracy—his opposition was purely political. For some time the impression prevailed that Mr. CLARK was about declaring in favor of Mr. MILLSON, but he eventually declined doing so.

Upon balloting, MILLSON received 66 votes, and it will require eighteen out of twenty scattering votes to elect. These would necessarily include three Anti-Lecomptonites, as well as the whole Southern Opposition. Such a combination can never be effected, and all efforts to that end will prove fruitless. The session closed with a spicy colloquy between Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) and his colleague, Mr. ANDERSON, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.,) in which Mr. HILL, of Georgia, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.,) intervened in behalf of the Know-Nothing Party.

Gov. WINSLOW's proposition, that no more ballots should be had until after Jan. 1, met with no favor among the Republicans. They will press for ballots late and early. Their policy is to vote, not to speak, and the organization may occur during the Holidays, in consequence of there being numerous absentees. This is the only hope left for the election of a Speaker.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Official dispatches received here state that Señor Ocsaro accepted Mr. McLANE's project, with only slight changes in the phraseology. Two millions are to be paid on the exchange of ratifications, and the other two millions are to be paid to American claimants, under such regulations as Congress may prescribe.

Postmaster-General HOLT gave a large diplomatic dinner yesterday.

[FROM THE REPORTS OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 21.

The American and Whig Opposition members, in caucus, this morning, agreed to still vote for Mr. BOCOCK. The expediency of having a resolution offered by one of their number, declaring Mr. MILLSON, of Virginia, Speaker, was considered, but not adopted.

It is the present design of the majority of the Senate to adjourn to-morrow until Monday, and from then until Thursday, and from the last-named day to the following Monday, in order to afford members an opportunity to spend the holidays at home. There will be enough Senators here in the meantime to conduct the formality of adjourning.

A large number of nominations were sent to the Senate to-day. They included all the appointments made during the recess, and the name of FRANCIS J. GRUND as Consul to Havre. None of them were acted upon, further than being referred to the appropriate Committees for examination.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 21.

Mr. IVERSON, of Georgia, (Dem.,) gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill amending the act establishing the Court of Claims, and also a bill for changing and regulating the mode of appointing cadets to the West Point Military Academy.

A message was then received from the President of the United States, transmitting Executive communications, whereupon the Senate went into Executive Session.

Upon the reopening of the doors, Mr. BRIGHT, of Indiana, (Dem.,) submitted a resolution for the appointment of the Standing Committees, which was carried by yeas, 31; nays, 19—a strict party vote, with the exception of Mr. POOL, who voted nay.

The following are the Committees as adopted:

On Foreign Relations—Messrs. Mason, Douglas, Slidell, Polk, Crittenden, Seward and Sumner.

On Finance—Messrs. Hunter, Pearce, Greene, Bright, Hammond, Fessenden and Cameron.

On Commerce—Messrs. Clay, Bigler, Toombs, Clingman, Saulsbury, Hamlin and Chandler.

On Military Affairs—Messrs. Davis, Fitzpatrick, Johnson, of Arkansas, Chestnut, Lane, Wilson and King.

On Naval Affairs—Messrs. Mallory, Thomson, Slidell, Hammond, Nicholson, Hale and Anthony.

On Judiciary—Messrs. Bayard, Pugh, Benjamin, Green, Powell, Trumbull and Foster.

On Post-Offices—Messrs. Yulee, Gwin, Rice, Bright, Wigfall, Hale and Dixon.

On Public Lands—Messrs. Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Tennessee, Lane, Pugh, Bragg, Harlan and Bingham.

On Private Land Claims—Messrs. Benjamin, Polk, Wigfall, Grimes and Ten Eyck.

On Indian Affairs—Messrs. Sebastian, Fitch, Rice, Haun, Hemphill, Doolittle and Clark.

On Pensions—Messrs. Thompson, Clay, Saulsbury, Powell, Durkee, Harlan and Grimes.

On Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Toombs, Crittenden, Nicholson, Durkee and Ten Eyck.

On Claims—Messrs. Iverson, Mallory, Bragg, Simmons and Foot.

On the District of Columbia—Messrs. Brown, Mason, Johnson of Tennessee, Yulee, Kennedy, Hamlin and Wilson.

On Patents—Messrs. Bigler, Thomson, Toombs, Hemphill, Simons and Trumbull.

On Public Buildings—Messrs. Bright, Davis, Kennedy, Clark and Doolittle.

On Territories—Messrs. Green, Douglas, Sebastian Fitzpatrick, Haun, Collamer and Wade.

To Audit Contingent Expenses of the Senate—Messrs. Johnson of Tennessee, Powell and Dixon.

On Printing—Messrs. Fitch, Davis and Anthony.

On Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Lane, Bigler and Harlan.

On the Library—Messrs. Pearce, Bayard and Collamer.

Mr. RICE, of Minnesota, (Dem.,) corrected a misunderstanding of some of the reporters in regard to his response to Mr. POOL about the displacement of Mr. DOUGLAS from the head of the Territorial Committee. He said "he was not a party to the transaction, nor did he uphold it."

Mr. SLIDELL, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) introduced a bill making appropriations to facilitate the acquisition of Cuba by negotiation, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

On motion of Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) a resolution was adopted instructing the Post-office Committee to inquire if it be not practicable in some manner to avoid the recent delay in the transportation of the mail between Washington and Boston.

On motion of Mr. FOOT, of Vermont, (Rep.,) a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the practicability of adopting some more effectual and economical means of warming the public buildings of the Government throughout the country, and of making an appropriation for the purpose of accomplishing that object.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, (Dem.,) introduced several bills which failed to receive action at the last Congress. They relate to the administration of justice in criminal cases, appeals and writs of error; to supply vacancies in certain offices; concerning seamen; and amending the Act regulating the carriage of passengers in steamships and other vessels.

After another Executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 21.

Mr. DAVIDSON, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) said he saw no use (for indulgence in harsh language, and certainly had no desire to hurt the feelings of any gentleman. He liked to have freedom of speech for himself, and therefore would never trespass on that right as applied to others. It was a grave error to say that the South wants to force Slavery into the Territories. All they ask, and what they are determined to have, is that their rights be protected in the common Territories of the country. He belonged to the National Democracy. If troubles exist in a party, let them be settled, he said, inside the organization. He was willing to let bygones be bygones. While he wanted the House organized, he would never consent to do it by the election of a man whose mantle is stained by blood spilt in sedition. He never believed in the doctrine of secession, and did not believe in it now. But when a people were aggrieved, and their rights trampled on without redress, there was no other remedy. It was no longer the politicians sent here to manufacture public opinion, who talk about this grievous evil—it was the whole Southern heart, which comes up with one voice to say, "Stop, go no further; you have passed the Rubicon; you must stop where you are, for the objects for which the Confederacy was formed must cease." He would candidly tell gentlemen that unless such raids as those of JOHN BROWN shall be stopped, there will be a war between the North and South. He argued that the Republicans were here as a party to strike down the rights of the Southern States. He read from the compendium of HELPER's book, to show that it advises that the infernal question of Slavery must be disposed of and absolutely abolished, as the true policy of the South. In view of this kind of sentiment, did not JOHN BROWN believe that Mr. SEWARD and others would stand by him? Was it to be expected that his constituents and the State of Louisiana would consent that the Union should be governed by a Party which advised slaves to rise in the South and commit murder? He charged that the representatives of the North, who advised this thing, have not had the nerve, in the face of a decent community, either to indorse or gainsay the teachings of HELPER's book. He had been asked whether he would consider the mere election of Mr. SEWARD cause to secede from the Union, and he had answered certainly not. He would wait for an overt act; but that overt act has been committed, and Mr. SEWARD is an accessory before the fact of BROWN's raid, for which before God and High Heaven the Republicans are responsible. His ardent love for the Union prompted him to hope the bitter cup would pass away. Let climate, soil and products settle the Slavery question.

Mr. COX, of Alabama, (Dem.,) made a good-natured speech, saying he was humiliated, after being a member for thirteen years, to find he was obliged to associate with men who endorsed HELPER's book. His people had heard all that came from the North, uttered by CHEEVER, PHILLIPS, BEECHER and others, and of JOHN BROWN's raid, and yet his own constituents prayed for the perpetuity of the Union. He had been a compromise man, but was now done with compromises. He hoped Mr. SHERMAN would stand up and repudiate every sentiment of HELPER's book. Gentlemen on the Republican side, he asked, have you no other member than Mr. SHERMAN capable of filling that chair? The Democrats have twenty-five able to fill it. [Laughter.] You have as many who never signed the paper recommending the circulation of that book. He did not care what Mr. BLAIR or Mr. GREELEY said; the book is here, and Republicans could not escape from it. He wished to tell his constituents that there is a conservative spirit here, evinced by the election of a conservative Speaker. Mr. SHERMAN's going into that chair would be sufficient cause for his people to doubt the sincerity of the North. He wanted an organization, and a little more money. [Laughter.] But, as for that, he had sent home for money enough to last till the 4th of March, 1861.

Mr. ETHERIDGE, of Tennessee, (American,) in reply to Mr. COX, desired to know where the votes to elect a Speaker, on the basis proposed by the latter, were to come from?

Mr. COX rejoined—We will get the Democrats; you South Americans come over and help us, and we think we can persuade others to do likewise. [Laughter.]

Mr. ETHERIDGE said he and his friends had refused to entertain a proposition for going over to the Democrats, unless they could show that by going over an election can be effected. It was demonstrated that the Democrats cannot unite their votes on any one candidate; there was not a man on the Democratic side who can, as was claimed, get ninety-three votes. A week ago he said the Southern Opposition could put one of their number, Mr. GILMER, in a position where the Democrats could elect him. They could now put one of their friends in a similar position. Could the gentleman from Alabama place one of his friends in such a position that the Southern Opposition by going over could elect him? When Mr. COX could show this, it would then be time for the Opposition to consider the proposition.

Mr. COX—I wanted a straightforward answer to my question. Will you vote for the Democratic nominee if we can get ninety-three votes for him?

Mr. ETHERIDGE—We have said this very morning, amongst ourselves, that whenever the Democrats can show that they will concentrate their votes, we will consider the proposition.

Mr. COX—What will you do?

Mr. ETHERIDGE—I will vote for your candidate on a certain contingency, if my vote will elect him.

Mr. COX—Then we'll have enough. [Laughter.]

Mr. ETHERIDGE—But I don't intend to join the Democratic Party in voting for Speaker, when I know it will be used against me hereafter, and when the object is to engulf us in locofocoism. Will the gentleman from Alabama come up and help to elect our candidate?

Mr. COX—I will vote for any national man.

Mr. ETHERIDGE—Will the gentleman's party do the same?

Mr. COX—Twenty of them went over yesterday to Mr. BOCOCK, and you would not come over to him. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. ETHERIDGE—I voted for the Democratic nominee, and am again as ready to vote for him as for any other gentleman. I ask whether twenty men only compose the Democratic Party. [Laughter.]

Mr. COX—The Democratic Party must be small, else they would have organized long ago.

Mr. ETHERIDGE—Can you name a Democrat who can receive 93 votes?

Mr. COX—I don't know—I will try. [Laughter.]

Mr. ETHERIDGE—I know you cannot, and time will prove the truth of my prediction.

Mr. HILL, of Georgia, (American)—I think there is common ground over which Mr. COX and Mr. ETHERIDGE can unite. It is this—select an Anti-Lecompton Democrat equally agreeable to both.

Mr. ETHERIDGE—I will answer the gentleman from Alabama. It will be in a last resort that I will ever give my vote for Speaker to any one instrumental in forcing upon an unwilling people—who had shown that unwillingness by a majority of ten thousand votes—the worst despotism ever attempted to be imposed. [Applause.]

Mr. COX invited Mr. ETHERIDGE to name a Democrat, and he would vote for his nominee.]

Mr. BOYKIN, of Virginia, (American,) here rose and was listened to with marked attention. He said his humble name had been before the House, but not through any act of his own. He did not presume to aspire to the Speaker's Chair. He was there for the first time, and was without parliamentary experience, and unacquainted with the business of the House. He, therefore, had no right or reason to expect any such tokens of consideration and regard as those he had received. He desired to express his grateful acknowledgments to his political friends who had stood by him, and most especially to those from whom he had heretofore differed. He desired to express to them his gratitude, not in the cold language of conventionalism, but in those simple words which leap up from the heart to the lip. He withdrew from the contest, and proceeded to name a gentleman who he was sure would be acceptable to both sides,—he meant the conservative portion of the House, who battle for the Constitution, and to protect it from the angry surges produced by the persistent course of those who call themselves Republicans. He nominated Mr. MILLSON, of Virginia, trusting he would obtain the support of those who are not only conservative in name but in conduct. [Applause.]

Impatient cries of "Vote," "Ballot."

Mr. COX—I trust the object of harmony is accomplished, and since it seems that an organization can be effected, I am done.

Much anxiety was manifested to vote, but Mr. CLARK, of New-York, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.,) rose, saying he proposed to address the House directly on the question of organization. While he did not expect to show that the organization could be effected, he thought what he would say would show how an organization could not be effected.

Mr. ADRAIN, of New-Jersey, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.)—If you can bring about an organization, I hope you will speak to that effect.

SEVERAL VOICES—"So do I." "Let's hear it."

Mr. CLARK, resuming, said he had been called an Anti-Lecompton man, and was sometimes accused of mercenary bargaining for the sale of votes for Speaker. As to this public slander on him and his brother mercenaries, he had long ago reached that fount of political desperation where nothing said or written by a living man could in the slightest degree influence his action in the organization of the House, or any other action. While he claimed the right to speak for himself, he utterly disclaimed the right of speaking for those who acted with him.

In defining his position, he called himself a States' Rights Democrat, and said that he had triumphed over the organization in his District, where Federal and Municipal officers had combined to defeat him. Holding no allegiance to any man or organization, he was as free as the flag that waved over the Capitol. He had opposed Mr. BOCOCK because he was the candidate of the Administration.

Mr. DAVIDSON, interrupting, remarked that he never knew, as Mr. CLARK said, that Mr BOCOCK was the candidate of the Administration While he spurned all such stuff, he was here to do his duty. All he wanted to know was that Mr. BOCOCK was for the Constitution and laws, and willing to carry out the mission of the Democratic Party.

Mr. CLARK (resuming) said he had no animosity to indulge in, or wrongs to avenge. His antagonism was purely political, not personal. He thought he expressed the opinion of all Anti-Lecompton Democrats when he disclaimed for them the indulgence of private grief or disappointment. He said as appeals had been made to rally to the support of Mr. BOCOCK, on sectional grounds, he only desired to remark that he was a Northern man, and if the calamity of the disseverance of these States were to come, his fortune and fate would be with the North. He stated his objections to Messrs. BOCOCK and MILLSON to be, because they sanctioned the territorial policy of the Administration, and he could not vote for them because that policy was almost as dangerous and fatal to the peace and harmony of the Republic, as he regarded this continuous wrangle about Slavery. He repeated that he could vote for no gentleman who was committed to sustain the policy which he was committed to oppose. He would vote for some gentleman standing on the Democratic Platform as he understood it.

Mr. McCLERNAND, of Illinois, (Dem.,) said some gentlemen had voted for him without the slightest solicitation on his part, and as many knew contrary to his wishes. He begged his friends, after thanking them for their kind regard, to vote for him no longer. He then complimented Mr. MILLSON as a patriot and statesman, and entirely capable of discharging the duties of the Chair.

Mr. MORRIS, of Illinois, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.,) made a few remarks, saying that although he thought he was entitled to the floor to-day, it had not been assigned him. As a member he claimed his rights, and would insist on them at all times and on all proper occasions.

The Clerk explained why he did not give Mr. MORRIS the floor. He said there were fifteen or twenty applications before him, and it was impossible to gratify all gentlemen at the same time. He would endeavor hereafter, as heretofore, to dispense equal and exact justice to all.

Mr. MORRIS claimed no greater privileges than were accorded to others, but wished to be treated with the same courtesy.

THE CLERK—You shall have that.

The House then proceeded to vote for Speaker with the following result:

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, (Rep.,)	100
Mr. Millson, of Virginia, (Dem.,)	66
Mr. Gilmer, of North Carolina, (American)	4
Mr. Etheridge, of Tennessee, (American)	1
Mr. Davis, of Indiana, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.)	4
Scattering	7
Whole number of votes	236
Necessary to a choice	114

The following is the vote in detail:

FOR MR. SHERMAN—Messrs. Adams of Massachusetts, Aldrich, Alley, Babbitt, Beale, Bingham, Blair, Brayton, Burlingame, Burnham, Burroughs, Butterfield, Chaffee, Campbell, Carey, Carter, Case, Colfax, Cushing, Davis, Dawes, Dodge, Dunn, Edgerton, Edwards, Eliot, Ely, Farnsworth, Foston, Ferry, Foster, Frank, French, Goode, Graham, Grow, Gurley, Hale, Hall, Haskin, Helmick, Hickman, Heard, Humphrey, Hutchins, Irvine, Junkin, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellogg of Illinois, Kenyon, Kilgore, Killinger, Leach of Michigan, Lee, Longnecker, Loomis, Lovejoy, Marston, McKean, McKnight, McPherson, Moorehead, Morrill, Morse, Nixon, Olin, Palmer, Pennington, Perry, Petit, Porter, Potter, Pottle, Rice, Robinson of Rhode-Island, Royce, Schwartz, Sedgwick, Somes, Spaulding, Spinner, Stanton, Stevens, Stewart of Pennsylvania, Stratton, Tappan, Thayer, Theaker, Tompkins, Train, Trimble, Vandever, VanWyck, Verree, Wade, Waldron, Walton, Washburn of Wisconsin, Washburne of Illinois, Washburn of Maine, Wells, Windom and Woodruff.

FOR MR. MILLSON—Ames of Kentucky, Allen, Anderson of Missouri, Ashman, Avery, Barksdale, Barr, Barritt, Bocock, Benham, Bocock, Bouligny, Boyce, Branch, Briggs, Burch, Burnett, Clark, Clopton, Cobb, John Cochrane, Cooper, Cox, Craig of Missouri, Craig of North Carolina, Crawford, Curry, Davidson, Davis of Mississippi, Delaware, Dimick, Edmundson, English, Florence, Foster, Garnett, Garrett, Hamilton, Harrison, Harris of Virginia, Hawkins, Hill, Hindman, Holman, Houston, Howard, Hughes, Jackson, Jones, Keitt, Kunkel, Lamar, Larabee, Leach of North Carolina, Leake, Logan, Love, Maclay, Martin of Ohio, Martin of Virginia, Maynard, McClernand, McQueen, McRae, Mile, Moore of Kentucky, Moore of Alabama, Morris of Illinois, Niblack, Noell, Pendleton, Peyton, Phelps, Pryor, Reagan, Robinson of Illinois, Ruffin, Rust, Scott, Sickles, Sims, Singleton, Smith of Virginia, Smith of North Carolina, Stevenson, Stewart of Maryland, Stout, Taylor, Thomas, Underwood, Valandigham, Vance, Whitely, Winslow, Woodson and Wright.

FOR ETHERIDGE—Anderson of Ky., Briggs, Gilmer, Morris of Penn., Olden and Wood.

FOR GILMER—Davis of Md., Etheridge, Hatton, Nelson, Quarles and Stokes.

FOR DAVIS OF INDIANA—Adrain, Clark of N. Y., Montgomery and Rigby.

FOR ADRAIN—Davis of Ind.

FOR NELSON—Harris, (Maryland.)

FOR ANDERSON (Missouri)—Mallory.

FOR MCCLERNAND—Millson.

FOR MCQUEEN—Pugh.

FOR RIGBY—Reynolds.

FOR HILL—Webster.

Mr. KILLINGER's name was inadvertently omitted in the published list yesterday. He voted steadily for Mr. SHERMAN.

Another vote was then demanded.

Mr. HILL said it was unnecessary to go on in this manner. It was evident there could be no election without a fair understanding how the patronage was to be distributed. There was no sense in this thing. He moved to adjourn.

Mr. WINSLOW, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) desired one more ballot, and if there was no election, he intended to offer a resolution that from and after to-day, or to-morrow, as gentlemen might choose, no further vote for Speaker shall be taken till the 5th of January.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) would unite on any conservative man, though he preferred a Democrat. He asked whether Mr. ETHERIDGE did not four years ago nominate Mr. MILLSON for Speaker, and was not Mr. MILLSON, for whom he did not vote to-day, the same man he then was?

Mr. ETHERIDGE remarked that politically Mr. MILLSON was not. Though he voted against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise yet he supported the Administration on the Lecompton question. If there was an offence unpardonable, it was voting for the Lecompton Constitution, which the people of Kansas scorn and loathe, and despise the man who made it. [Applause.]

Mr. BURNETT, during his remarks, said the reason why he appealed to Mr. ETHERIDGE to unite in the vote for Mr. MILLSON, was that he wanted to see a united South, which would do much to rebuke the indorsers of HELPER's book.

Mr. ETHERIDGE ignored all political and geographical lines, and until he (BURNETT) could rally the Democratic forces he should not arraign him who was elected in defiance of that party. [Applause.]

Mr. BURNETT spoke of the love of Kentucky for the Union, which was applauded, and asked his colleague, Mr. ANDERSON, (American,) why he did not vote for Mr. MILLSON.

Mr. ANDERSON replied that he was born and raised a Whig, and had voted consistently for an American, and intended to do it to the end of the contest. He would not vote for Mr. MILLSON, he was a Democrat; and he could not vote for Mr. SHERMAN, because he was a Republican. Further he (ANDERSON) was in favor of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, and could not therefore vote for Mr. MILLSON, because he (MILLSON) voted against that Bill. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. BURNETT, in reply, said that Mr. ETHERIDGE was here at the time, and with Mr. MILLSON voted against the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, and yet his colleague could vote for Mr. ETHERIDGE as Speaker. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. HILL (speaking with much energy) said when he yielded the floor to Mr. BURNETT, he did not expect the latter would stigmatize the organization to which he belonged as "the miserable Know-Nothing Party." He had voted for Mr. MILLSON because he respected that gentleman for voting against the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, and because Mr. MILLSON was incapable of appointing any Whitewashing Committees. He (HILL) came here against the opposition of the Democratic Party, and with sentiments rather peculiar, and rather more Southern than those expressed by Mr. BURNETT; but he would never, so help him God, consent to destroy the structure under which we live, merely because a man with objectionable political principles should be elected to the Presidency. He should wait till some overt act was committed before he would consent to strike a fatal blow. He was a Constitutional man, and no other. His remarks were enthusiastically applauded.

Mr. BURNETT apologized by saying that if in the heat of debate he had used the expression of "miserable Know-Nothing Party," he would take it back.

Mr. HILL said he came here with a view of breaking up both the Republican and Democratic Parties, and erecting on their ruins a better party.

Mr. ANDERSON, of Kentucky, has the floor for to-morrow. Adjourned.

Our Washington Correspondence.

TACTICS OF THE DEMOCRACY—THE REPUBLICAN PARROTS—PERSONAL SKETCHES—THE SONS OF MALTA AND THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Monday Evening, Dec. 19, 1859.

The self-withdrawal of BOCOCK to-day, threw the whole Anti-Republican camp into great confusion and is regarded by the Republicans as the first indication of conscious weakness on the Democratic side. Mr. WARREN WINSLOW, of North Carolina, is understood to have coveted Mr. BOCOCK's old shoes; but the third ballot of the House to-day would indicate that he is not thought, by all his associates, quite large enough to fill them. Mr. WINSLOW is a man of moderate size, and, to judge from his appearance, of moderate, but by no means contemptible, faculties. He is a dry, little, brisk gentleman, with cheeks uncouth scious of whisker, a glossy, little brown arrangement of hair covering his head, and a dry skin, suggestive of political strategy and combination in every wrinkle. There is no doubt that Mr. WINSLOW, if he had more, and more manageable troops, would make a better figure as a General than he cuts at present. Being really a good political officer, he stands like a hero in the van of his chivalrous cohort; but sometimes it will be seen that when he orders goose step, the high-privates on the benches around and behind him insist on breaking into double-quick. Now, to-day, for instance, nothing could have been more consistent with the true art of war, than that BOCOCK, the great captain, being struck down, his first lieutenant, WINSLOW, should have succeeded to his place. Mr. WINSLOW himself did not fail to see the matter in this light, and was evidently ready to be sacrificed for the benefit of his party and country. But the high-privates and unruly volunteers kicked out of traces, broke the ranks, abandoned all attempts at order, and everyone paid everybody else the compliment of a single vote. Meantime, the Republicans sat steady and in solid phalanx in their places—everyone ready to shout "JOHN SHERMAN" in turn, and to concentrate at any moment when the division or weakness of their enemies might present a chance for carrying the "Plurality Rule." Nowhere before has the value of our Northern love of order and discipline appeared to such good advantage. The Republicans, more wise than the Democrats, hold no general caucus where propositions for the withdrawal of their candidate could be made. One Congressman in each State gets the word of command from head-quarters, and then he holds a private caucus, wherein only his State colleagues participate. This has the effect of keeping the Republican programme much more secret than the Democratic or South American; and the upholders of JOHN SHERMAN always move into battle with a more systematic front. The State Caucus is a good arrangement, for the reason that in almost every State there is a leader who can manage his own men; while in a General Caucus, State and sectional jealousies begin to interfere, and Mr. FLORENCE, of Pennsylvania, can see no reason why GUSTAVUS S. HOUSTON, of Alabama, or LAWRENCE M. KEITT, of South Carolina, should have a more potential voice than himself.

Apropos to Mr. KEITT, he is one of our decided institutions here, and deserves a notice. He is a robust and well-built fire-eater, with a good deal of the appearance given to HAYNE the Eighth in certain romantic prints. He has a profusion of brown curly hair, just beginning to thin in front; an open and lofty forehead, marked by the sabre scar of an early duel; brown, fiery eyes, set under eyebrows which rise and fall with every varying emotion; florid cheeks, indicating affection for all the creature comforts of life; and an efflorescent brown chin beard, just commencing to show the hoar frosts of a fortieth Winter. As an orator, Mr. KEITT is of the Southern pyrotechnic kind; but it is his merit that, after a blaze of rockets and the squirming of countless Roman candles, his centre-piece towards the close almost invariably reveals an illuminated national shield, with the scroll "*E Pluribus Unum*" forking out from the beak of a crimson or orange-tinted eagle. Nevertheless, he is discursive and almost limitless in his advocacy of Southern rights; vehement and audacious in the statement of constitutional paradoxes; but in heart, it may be said of him, that he is loyal to the Union, and that while his ardent and somewhat exaggerative temper demands the stimulus of inflamed metaphor, he really means as well to Northern men and takes as fair a view of Northern rights, as any member of Congress hailing from the South of Mason and Dixon's line. He is a natural talker, an irrepressible speaker, fluent and facile on all subjects, but inclined to remain of his own opinion notwithstanding any arguments or persuasions, coming from what quarter they may. Socially he is said to be a delightful and courteous companion, a type-man of Southern hospitality, and a friend who shrinks from none of the responsibilities which may be necessary to sustain a friend in any doubtful or hazardous extremity. Had he been born North, his temper would certainly have inclined him to be an extreme Republican—probably of the John Brown type,—but brought up under Southern influences, his views and sentiments are all colored with the belief that the section he belongs to is a much injured and long-suffering community.

One trouble arising from the obstinate silence kept by the Republicans, is the impossibility which it presents of giving true pictures of their leading men to your readers. They sit like marble statues on their sofas, sometimes attempting to read newspapers during such speeches as that made to-day by OTHO R. SINGLETON, of Mississippi; sometimes laying their heads together for a moment and conversing in whispers; sometimes paring and filing their finger-nails, as if life had no other object than a pretty hand; sometimes yawning, stretching their legs, and locking their hands behind their heads to indicate extreme weariness; and every half hour or so, bursting out into a derisive laugh, when the key-note for such a performance has been sounded by BENJAMIN STANTON, of Ohio, or SCHUYLER COLFAX, of Indiana. "Vote, vote!" in their cry from the cessation of morning prayers to the moment of adjournment; and except for their human figures and human voices, it might be thought that ninety-one Democrats, twenty-three South Americans, and five Anti-Lecompton men were attempting to talk sense into one hundred and twelve parrots, who had learned only this one cry: "Vote, vote! Vote, vote! Vote, vote!"

Prominent, however, amongst them, and to-day betrayed into the irregularity of rising to say ten words in explanation, is GALUSHA A. GROW, of Pennsylvania, who has a remarkable presence, and appears to be one of the controlling spirits on his own dumb side of the House. GROW is a tall, thin man, dressed in black, with very full black whiskers, having an irritable curl; a forehead shaped like a tall, inverted letter W, with dark hair on either side, and a tongue of dark hair reaching down the middle; dark and knitted eyebrows, thrown into bold relief by the sallowness of his complexion; and a long, irregular nose, inclined to aspire at its extremity, and based on two wide and muscular nostrils, which are cited by physiognomists as characteristic of a crusty and vehement temper. GROW to-day seemed to have organized a surprise for his enemies, in the shape of a third ballot after several Democrats and South Americans had left the Hall. This was, of course, talked against by WINSLOW, WM. SMITH, of Virginia, and JOHN COCHRANE, until time enough had been gained to recall the stragglers. Mr. GROW finally took nothing by his motion: and his words were so few, and uttered amidst such an uproar of "Vote, vote!" "Adjourn, adjourn!" "Vote, vote!" "Mr. Clerk, Mr. Clerk!" "Adjourn, adjourn!" that no fair impression could be had of his style of speaking. It could only be remarked that he had a loud, harsh, ringing voice, and a very imperious way of insisting on his own position.

Of the Anti-Lecompton men, GARRETT B. ADRAIN, of New-Jersey, is the one who seems to have best conciliated Democratic opinion on the floor, while hating no jot of his hostility to the Administration, its candidates and all its measures. He is a handsome, middle-aged man, with a large and well-balanced forehead; fine dark eyes, wide apart and deeply set under heavy fringes; features regularly and purely classic in their mould; mutton-chop side whiskers, regular teeth, a complexion suggesting the steady and correct habits of a life-time; while his deportment is at once easy, high-bred and dignified, without a trace of affectation. Very urbane and cordial in his private address—as a speaker he has commanded respectful attention whenever brought to his feet. His diction is choice, strong, free and full of that energy inspired by an honest purpose, while his arguments are no doubt such as must be, to his own mind, if to no other, a satisfactory vindication of his course.

Just at this moment, 10 o'clock P. M., a fantastic procession of the Sons of Malta is passing WILLARD's, on its way to visit the President. First march the masked Headmen of the Order, their axes bare and glittering in the moonlight, their figures enveloped in flowing robes, and their hands holding the rope which is coiled round the neck of the condemned criminal, clad in his black grave-clothes, who walks behind them. Then march the Knights of Malta in scale armor, and with very scaly helmets, each with a drawn sword in his hand, and followed by a crowd of Maltese Monks or Brothers, some in white robes, some in black, some with full middle-century equipments, some carrying spears and banners, others knives and arquebuses; all muffled and masked about the head and face—all silent and inscrutable as the Masonic mysteries. It is to be hoped that this barbaric apparition may have no ill effect on Mr. BUCHANAN's nerves; he has not been in very strong health lately, and it is just possible that he might fancy them an army of Anti-Lecompton insurrectionists, invading the White House with an intention of secretly substituting him for the individual who now walks behind the Headsman.

But in all seriousness, while on this subject, the fact is that the President labors very much each day beyond what his years and health should be called upon to endure. He enters his office at 9 A. M. every morning, having taken a light breakfast at 7½; and there works steadily at his desk, receiving visitors, reading letters, and writing messages and orders until 4 o'clock each afternoon, except on days when the Cabinet is called together for the transaction of special business. These Cabinet meetings generally commence at 1 P. M., and sometimes last for four or five, and oftentimes six, hours. Each evening, again the President has to devote several hours to receiving visitors on public and political business, supervising reports from the Departments, and pulling up any arrearages of labor which the day-hours may have left unfinished. Never was there a more laborious man in the same high office—and never one, perhaps, whose real and earnest desire to serve the public interests has been so disastrously misconceived. From his office windows, which have just before them the hideous, un

THE SECTIONAL ISSUE.

The Medical Begin from Philadelphia.—Mayor Henry Defends his Defence of the Abolitionists—Sharp Letter from Gov. Packer, of Pennsylvania—A Brilliant Letter from Gov. Wise, &c. &c.

THE MEDICAL STAMPEDE IN PHILADELPHIA.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SECESSIONISTS OF SOUTHERN MEDICAL ORIGINALITY.

From the *Philadelphia Press*, Dec. 21.

As may well be expected, the sudden determination of these young disciples of Æsculapius has created a sensation among the faculties of the colleges. The movement will affect the Jefferson College to a greater extent than the University, from the fact that the latter has a larger number of Southerners in attendance than the other. On Monday night Dr. [illegible] alluded to the circumstance, and said that, though he has respected the circumstances, he could not [illegible] that, as far as scholarship and advantages [illegible] were concerned, the seceders would regret [illegible] they had taken. [illegible] Dr. Gross made a very beautiful [illegible] address to the students in relation to this movement, in which he sought to show them the fallacy of their course, and the disadvantages that would result from its adoption. He [illegible] of the probable effects it would have upon the politics and harmony of the Union, and felt that they should be nothing but disastrous.

The movement excites a great deal of comment among our citizens. From beginning to end it is treated by many as being nothing more nor less than the result of the influence of some ambitious sectional aspirants who, having a second-rate practice in Philadelphia, seek to break down the colleges of this city with the view of obtaining professorships in the colleges of Virginia and the South. The authorities of Virginia, and other prominent men in the South, to cause this thing, all seem to give credit to this supposition. On the other hand, the students deny the existence of any such motives, and complain that they have been treated badly by the citizens of Philadelphia, as well as by her authorities. At the meeting at National Hall, a few days since, they say that several students were arrested for the commission of no offence, but simply because they were Southerners. How much truth there is in this we cannot vouch, namely, acquainted with the facts, we may easily determine.

In the meantime, the friends of the Philadelphia Colleges of Medicine are aware for their continued prosperity. The immense advantages of our institutions, over those of any others in the country are so apparent, that no one will hesitate as to the proper course when casting about as to the most available means for obtaining the finest of medicine. It cannot be doubted but Philadelphia has been united to these colleges or careful of the interests of her medical students. Everything that could possibly be done to make Philadelphia a complete school of medicine, and to attract hither the young men from the South and the North, has been done. Our public institutions have been thrown open to them, and every advantage, public and private, has been generously extended to them. The existence of a temporary excitement, added to the publication of a supposed case of facts, is now being used as a weapon in the hands of rival institutions to break down those of Philadelphia. The failure of any such efforts will be amply attested in the future, when the hour and its [illegible] have passed away, and people return again to the exercise of their sober sense and reason.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Dec. 21.

The report published in some newspapers here that the Baltimore and Washington Railroad Company have free passes to Southern students is without foundation.

THE ABOLITION MEETINGS AT PHILADELPHIA.

MAYOR HENRY DEFENDS HIMSELF.

Mayor Henry, of Philadelphia, having been catechised by Messrs. Ingersoll, H. C. Carey, Mercur Mellemann, and others, concerning his motives in suppressing the recent riotous demonstrations in that city, closes but with a long answer, wherein he declares that he merely extended to certain public meetings that official protection which his oath of office required, and while he expresses the most unbounded love of the Union and the Constitution, he respectfully intimates that on future occasions he shall perform his duty. He adds:

"Freedom of speech is the inseparable concomitant of liberty of conscience, and the Government that cannot secure to its citizens the full enjoyment of these and other inherent rights, fails to answer the end for which it has been established.

"Guided by the Constitution and laws of the State, a sense of my duty as Mayor of Philadelphia, and a proper reluctance to discharge that duty without fear or favor of public opinion, prompted me to the official course in question.

"And now, gentlemen, to avoid all misapprehension, let me add pronounceness in one who prefers no claim to distinction but the office which, unsought for, he accepted of his fellow-citizens—who has no partisan views to advance, no political aspirations to gratify, no personal ends to subserve—permit me to add, in a few words, the sentiments which I entertain. Every violation of the constitutional or legal rights of the person or property of any American citizen, I denounce unreservedly, and deem no words of abhorrence too strong for any speech, threat, design or act, from whomsoever it may come, that would peril the harmony of this Union. I unfeignedly regret that the institution of Slavery should prove so fruitful a source of sectional agitation; but with its social relations I have neither the right nor wish to intermeddle.

In these sentiments, I believe that the vast majority of the citizens of Philadelphia honestly acquiesce."

GOV. PACKER OF PENNSYLVANIA TO GOV. WISE.

The subjoined is the reply of the Governor of Pennsylvania to the circular of Gov. Wise, addressed on the 25th ult. to the Governors of Maryland, Ohio and Pennsylvania:

PENNSYLVANIA, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURG, Pa., Dec. 1, 1859.

Your letter of the 25th, having been mis-sent to Harrisburgh, Va., was not received until this morning. Of all the desperadoes to whom you refer, not a man, so far as I can learn, was a citizen of Pennsylvania; nor was their rendezvous, which, you say, was "unobstructed by guard or otherwise," in *this State*, but in *Maryland*, or *Virginia*. In relation to *them* Pennsylvania has done her duty. Virginia has no right to anticipate that she will not do so in the future. The information you have received in regard to a conspiracy to rescue John Brown will, undoubtedly, be found in the sequel utterly and entirely without foundation, so far as Pennsylvania is concerned. Nor will we permit any portion of our territory, along our borders or elsewhere, to be made a depôt, a rendezvous, or a refuge for "lawless desperadoes" from other States who may seek to war upon our Southern neighbors. When that contingency shall happen, the constitutional and confederate duty of Pennsylvania will be performed, and, under all circumstances, she will take care to see that her honor is fully vindicated. WM. F. PACKER.

To his Excellency the Governor of Virginia, Richmond, Va.

GOV. WISE AND THE JACKSON DEMOCRATIC CLUB OF BOSTON.

The following is a copy of a resolution unanimously adopted by the "Jackson Democratic Club, No. 1, of Boston, on the evening of the 3d inst.:

Resolved, That we, members of Jackson Democratic Club, No. 1, of Boston, in common with all true Democrats throughout the country, view with unmixed and unalloyed satisfaction the prompt, sagacious, vigorous and patriotic conduct of Gov. Wise, of Virginia, in visiting with well-merited punishment that arch conspirator against the laws of the Old Dominion and of the Union, John Brown.

A Committee being appointed to forward a copy of the above to Gov. Wise, the following response was received from him, and read at the meeting of the Club on Thursday evening:

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 16, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: I have received with cordial satisfaction the resolution of the "Jackson Democratic Club No. 1, of Boston."

Virginia must be subject to, and not one alone, to [illegible] the state of a Warren, on Boston heights. [illegible] Washington to send in times to [illegible] but the Washington and his neighbors were lately taken out of their beds to be imprisoned and held in bondage by a marauding party of [illegible] ruffians, in the County of Jefferson, in the [illegible] Commonwealth of Virginia, would have freely left their homes and volunteered again to go to Boston to [illegible] any common foe of the country. Why were they thus assailed in their homes, unoffending? By whom?

In Webster's language, I ask: "Shall your children be strangers to my children? Shall my children be [illegible] to your children?" Heaven forbid that the [illegible] of George Washington and John Hancock shall ever be alien to each other! Yet that must be if the promptness of John Brown are not put down in Massachusetts.

We rely on the Democratic Clubs to do it, and save the United States. May your struggle for us and with us be as of old, and we be united forever!

Present me gratefully to your Club, and believe me, Yours truly, HENRY A. WISE.

To Samuel R. Gray and others, Committee of Jackson Club of Boston.

MISSISSIPPI FOR DISUNION.

The following resolutions have been reported to the Senate of Mississippi from the Joint Committee on State and Federal Relations:

Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, [illegible] the Union of the United States, the [illegible] by it cannot, nor can any tribunal [illegible] whether it be legislative, [illegible] its appropriate sphere, [illegible] from the control of slaves is not adequate [illegible] to their slave property to which the owners [illegible] of other kinds are entitled, or which from [illegible] they may further require to secure them in [illegible] enjoyment.

[illegible] the election of a President of the United States by the votes of a majority of the Union only, on [illegible] that the sectional conflict between the two sections is relegated to their respective [illegible] of labor, and with an avowed purpose of hostility to the institution of Slavery as it prevails in the [illegible] States, and as recognized by the compact of [illegible] would threaten a destruction of the ends for which the Constitution was formed, as to justify the [illegible] in taking counsel for their separate safety.

[illegible] with the beginning of such contingency, the [illegible] of this State be requested to convene the Legislature [illegible] such contingency occurs, in case other Slave-holding States shall have indicated a willingness to [illegible] with this State in regard to the measures to be [illegible] for the maintenance of their rights, or in case he should deem it necessary to provide for the public safety.

4. That the Governor of this State be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the Governors of each of the Slave-holding States of the Union to be laid before their respective Legislatures, and invite their co-operation.

GEORGIA NEGOTIATING WITH EUROPE.

The Savannah *Republican* has the following:

"A resolution passed the lower branch of our Legislature, Wednesday last, authorizing the appointment of two Commissioners on the part of the State, to visit European marts and cooperate with the Commissioner of the Cotton Planters' Convention in effecting a direct trade with the South. Hon. A. H. Stephens and Senator McGehee, of Houston, are named in the resolution as Commissioners. Our report, as received, states the sum appropriated for their expenses as "$200 each;" but taking it for granted that the State of Georgia would not discredit herself by such parsimony, and that our reporter is in error, we have taken the liberty of changing the figures to $2,000."

MORE ARRESTS AND EXPULSIONS—THE WRONG MAN APPREHENDED.

The Charleston *Mercury*, of the 17th inst., says that a man, supposed to be an Abolitionist, of dark complexion, with black hair and a scar over the left eye, about five feet eleven inches in height, and calling himself James W. Rivers, was taken up on the 13th by the Vigilant Committee, tarred and feathered, and the right side of his head shaven.

We learn that two men arrived in this city yesterday morning, having been dismissed from Sumter. Confident in the honesty of their intentions, and feeling innocent of any misdemeanor, they will endeavor to regain their residence at Sumter.

The last two of the whilpool pickpockets at Columbia arrived in this city two weeks since. One of them was in such a terribly beaten condition, that he has been at the hospital ever since. He bore marks of most inhuman treatment, but has recovered much, from the skillful resources of the hospital. They both will leave the State to-day.

Being last week, a few young men, in a frolicking spirit, agreed to play Vigilance Committee, and cause the first man they should meet to give a strict account of himself. They had not proceeded far ere they met a Charleston gentleman, who, guessing that nothing but sport was at the bottom of it, submitted to their catechism, and told them distinctly that he was a South Carolinian and a Charlestonian. One of the self-constituted Vigilants, in the pride of his position, hinted that the matter might be all right; but that an unprejudiced evidence, other than the examined gentleman, was necessary to satisfy him. This was too much, even for the good nature of the impressed gentleman, who squared off, and by a well directed blow, landed his persistent examiner in the middle of the street. As his comrades picked him up, he exclaimed: "I reckon he's a Southerner; let's g along." This was the end of that Vigilance Committee.

The Hartford *Times* of the 19th publishes a card from Messrs. Stearns, whose agent, Mr. Allerton, was arrested in Cahawba, (Ala.) on suspicion of being an abolitionist. They say that Mr. Allerton was not arrested for anything he had *done*, or anything that was found in his possession, but because of the contents of a slip of paper found in the possession of Wm. H. Lockett, one of their agents. This they have from his counsel. The contents of this paper were as follows:

"Go to Montgomery. From there to Kingston. Get the best men. Do your work thoroughly. Rev. Allerton's headquarters at Cahawba."

The above slip of paper was handed to Mr. Lockett as he left the office of Messrs. Stearns for his field of labor, as a *memorandum* or *synopsis* of instructions to him; it being their rule to instruct their agents to get "the best men" in a place to assist them in their subscriptions, and to canvass "thoroughly." "*Headquarters*" means the place where the agents leave their trunks, have their letters directed, &c. Lockett wished to know where Mr. Allerton's were, so he could correspond with him. These are all the facts in the case. All the rest is pure suspicion. The Messrs. Stearns are confident Mr. Allerton is entirely innocent of any charge against him.

The *Times* adds that Mr. Allerton belongs in Manchester, (Conn.) He is a licensed preacher in the Methodist Church. A letter setting forth the facts above stated, is being signed by the citizens of Hartford, preparatory to being sent to Cahawba.

THE BLACK LAW IN MISSOURI.

The St. Louis *Evening News* says the Free Negro law, which has just passed the Senate of Missouri, is harsh and oppressive in the extreme. It prohibits any slaveholder from rewarding his faithful slave for *long years of devoted service by giving him his freedom*, unless he enters into a bond of $2,000 to remove the emancipated slave from the State forever. It provides that every free negro or mulatto, over the age of 16 years, *now living in the State*, shall leave it before the first Monday in September, 1860, on pain of being sold at public auction into Slavery for life. All free negroes and mulattoes under 16 years of age shall be bound as apprentices till they are 21 years of age, twelve months after the expiration of which they shall leave the State or be sold into Slavery. Any free negro or mulatto who shall come into the State after the first Monday in September, 1861, and remain twenty-four hours, shall be sold into Slavery. Such are the leading provisions of the bill. It is positively inhuman.

FREE SPEECH ON SLAVERY DENIED.

The Boston *Traveller* tells the following: "Thomas Kelley, whose occupation is a stucco-worker, and his politics Democratic, was engaged in taking his quiet evening meal, on Monday last, when Ira Young, a boarder, came in and began to talk about John Brown and the Slavery question. Kelley asked him to be quiet, but the young man stood up for freedom of speech, and said he should talk as long as he pleased. Kelley then told him to stop or leave the house, and Young said he would leave when he got his clothes. Kelley told him he could not have his clothes till he paid his board, and when Young started to go to his room, Kelley stood in the way to prevent him, and they had a fight, in which Kelley had his arm bitten, and they both rolled down the stairs together. A complaint was made against Young in the Police Court, and to-day the 'irrepressible conflict' was before that tribunal. The Court (Judge Wells) asked Kelley if Young had used indecent language, and the reply was, that he had not, unless the Court thought his persisting in talking about the slaves, and against the Democratic Party, was indecent. The Court could hardly say that, and adjuged that, although Kelley had a right to prevent Young from removing his clothes from the house, he had no right to interfere to prevent his going to the room where they were. Therefore the defendant was discharged."

The Explosion at Simsbury, Conn.

A SAFETY-FUSE FACTORY BLOWN UP—SEVEN LIVES LOST.

The New-Haven *Journal*, Dec. 21, gives the particulars of the disaster at Simsbury, Conn., noticed in our telegrams of yesterday:

Shortly after 7 o'clock, on Sunday morning, the Patent Safety-Fuse factory of Toy, Bickford & Co., situated near the centre of Simsbury, (in the Hop Meadow district,) about forty rods from the Congregational Church, and within a stone's throw of the Canal Railroad, blew up with a very heavy report and was immediately enveloped in flames, and the remnants were rapidly consumed. Six young women and one married lady were at work in the second story, and were either killed instantly by the explosion or so wounded that they could not escape being burned to death. We have but five names of the killed: Kate Bidder, from New-York State; Mary Jane Bacon, Hannah Head, Harriet Head, and Mrs. Chas. L. Larson, of Simsbury. Two other women and Joseph Toy, Jr., son of the proprietor, were badly burned.

The main building was about 50 feet by 24, and two stories high. Other smaller buildings were near. The fuse is a round braided cord, similar to a whip-lash, and inclosing a small quantity of powder so prepared as to burn slowly, used in blasting, &c. About twenty hands are usually employed in this factory.

Mr. Edwin Griswold was seriously injured, but not so badly as Mr. Toy. His daughter, Martha J. Griswold, was among the killed. Nothing was done in that building but weaving the braid, the machine at the same time putting in the powder. It also contained the counting-room.

There must have been an unusual amount of powder in the factory, as when the same business was carried on by Bacon Bros., in the same town, accidents were not infrequent, but they never resulted in a loss of life.

All the persons in the mill were killed or seriously injured, and it is impossible to ascertain the cause of the accident, though it is supposed that some powder was ignited by the machinery. The following is the full list of the killed and wounded. The only bodies identified are those of Misses Kirkham and H. Head—the others being too badly burnt for recognition:

Dead.—Miss Orpha Jane Bacon, aged 25; Catherine Breeze, aged 21; Elizabeth Head and Harriet Head, sisters, aged 21 and 18; Elizabeth E. Kitchen and Christiana M. Kitchen, cousins, aged 14 each; Elizabeth E. Goddard, aged 24; Mrs. Mary L. Lamson, aged 23.

Living—Dangerous.—Mr. Joseph R. Toy, Mr. Edwin P. Griswold and Miss Sarah Babcock.

Slightly Burned.—Miss Susan Babcock.

LATER INTELLIGENCE.

From the Hartford Courant, Wednesday.

Mr. Geo. S. Evans and Dr. Ellsworth, of this city, who came from Simsbury at 8 o'clock last evening, furnished us the following additional particulars of the accident: The flames burst from every window in the building instantaneously, after the explosion. Seven girls were at work in the upper rooms, and three women and two men in the lower story. All who worked in the room above, and Mrs. Lamson, who was one of the three women at work below, were killed, making the number of deaths eight in all. Mr. Lamson, who works in the factory, was near the building, and immediately rushed to one of the windows, through which he dragged two sisters named Bancock, one of whom was seriously, and the other only slightly burned. Mr. Lamson reached through the window again, and called for his wife as long as he could breath in the sulphureous and smoky atmosphere, but received no answer. The remains of the dead could be recognized only by the place they occupied, or by the fragments of clothing remaining upon the bodies. They were all burned in a crisp, and in some cases the bones are all that remains of those who suffered the horrible death. The explosion occurred in the upper room, where all the powder was used. All who worked here were killed, and the cause of the calamity will never be known.

Mr. Toy, already mentioned, and Mr. Edwin P. Griswold, who were at work below, received their first intimation of the accident by the streaming of the fire down upon them from above, burning their faces, necks and hands severely. Mr. Griswold being near the door stepped out immediately. Mr. Toy held his breath, and shutting his eyes, started for the door. He failed to reach it but found a window, and his hands being burned so as to be entirely useless, he broke it through with his head, after two trials, and jumped out into the flame. He is dangerously, if not fatally injured. In breaking through the window he received several severe cuts; his face and neck are badly burned, and the flesh is partly parted from his hands. Dr. Ellsworth has hopes of his ultimate recovery. Mr. Gaswold was not dangerously injured.

The cotton factory for the manufacture of cord for the fuse, stood across a small stream from the burned building, and was connected with it by a small bridge, which was from the second story of one to that of the other. Upon hearing the explosion, the foreman of the cotton factory, Mr. Chase, ran across this bridge and found Harriet Head lying by the door, with the blood flowing from her mouth. He drew her out but she died instantly.

The remains were taken to the town-house, and a jury of inquest called. The body of Miss Head, which was taken from the door upon the bridge by Mr. Chase, was the only one which could be recognized.

At the time our informant left Simsbury, the jury had not returned their verdict, a discussion having arisen as to whether the deaths were caused by fire or by the explosion. The general opinion is that death was produced by immediate suffocation from the smoke of the gunpowder.

The remains of the dead are to be collected together and buried in one grave, on Thursday, at 11 o'clock.

The appearance of the place indicated that the woodwork of the building was saturated with powder. The rules of the factory required that the floor should be swept four times a day—twice before noon and twice after. The fires in the building had not been stirred in the morning, nor the powder to be used for the day brought in. It appeared as if the fire had been driven down from the upper room with great violence on the employees below.

The Company has another factory, which will be put into operation until this is rebuilt. Mr. Toy has not paid particular attention to his pecuniary loss, but estimates it at from $5,000 to $6,000. There was no insurance, of course, as Insurance Companies refuse risks upon such property.

Battle on the Rio Grande.

THE RANGERS DEFEATED BY THE BANDITTI—MASSACRE OF PRISONERS.

The *Arizona*, at New-Orleans, supplies dates from the mouth of the Rio Grande to the 5th December. From the Brownsville *Flag*, of the 2d, it appears that Cortinas is strongly entrenched, and well provided with men and munitions, and that up to last accounts the force opposed to him was not considered strong enough to make an attack with hope of success. In Brownsville affairs were unchanged.

On the 30th ult., regarding our forces sufficiently strong to act on the offensive as well as to protect the town, a call for volunteers to go up to the attack was made, when nearly all of the members of the company of Capt. Kennedy, and many others in the other companies, offered to march at a moment's warning. Lieut. Lieurson, U. S. A., being in charge of the two howitzers which are mounted, one at each of our barricades, was at Brazos, and an express was sent to him to ask leave to take one of them,—that one at Fort George, on the expedition.

Learning that a large party of volunteers were coming out from Texas, a party of thirty-two rangers were sent out on Saturday morning by Capt. Tobin, under Lieut. Littleton, to protect their approach. The volunteers, however, came during the day, but not by the route expected, eighty-three men in all, without meeting Lieut. Littleton. But the party under Lieut. Littleton did meet another party. On coming out of a mot or chapparel, they espied some five or six armed men, who at first seemed disposed to fight and then to escape. A few men were ordered to give chase and cut them off, in attempting to do which they passed over the prairie to another and more dense chapparel on the other side, where the persons disappeared, the rangers following. All at once a general fire was opened on them from a large force afterwards ascertained to be 120 men, who were lying in ambush. Lieut. Littleton, finding his men in danger, rushed to their aid, and after a few moments conflict—during which a four-pound howitzer was fired upon them—three of his men were killed, one wounded and taken prisoner, and he received one ball through the fore-arm, and another, a spent ball, struck his belt, under which was another, with a brass shield, the ball going no further, but causing a severe contusion. The Rangers, discovering that the force against them was securely posted and very superior in numbers, retired, and were closely pursued for two miles, but no further, and returned to the city. On the next day Capt. Tobin's company of Rangers went out to find and bury the dead. Dr. Millet, of this city, and Garza and McKay, of San Antonio, and even young Fox, who, after being wounded and surrounded by Mexicans, threw down his arms and yielded himself prisoner to Cortinas in person, were found with their lifeless bodies riddled with wounds, and mutilated in a manner most horrible.

The United States Postal Treaty with Canada.—*We are happy to be able to state that the* postal treaty for the conveyance of the mails from the *Western States via the Grand Trunk and the Canadian* Line of steamers, has received the approbation of the Imperial Government. The statement was prematurely made some days ago, but it was not until the arrival of the *Nova Scotian* that any authentic intelligence was received of the successful issue of Mr. Smith's labors.—*Toronto Colonist, Dec. 19.*

The Declination of Judge Parker.—The Albany *Argus* says: "While we may regret the loss of the public in the declination of Judge Parker, we cannot doubt that his decision is such as his personal interests demand. He is now in the enjoyment of a lucrative law practice, and has a fine residence and pleasant social relations in this city, which the office tendered him furnishes no temptation to relinquish. His position as one of the Professors of the Law School is also one not to be lightly abandoned. We are glad he decides to remain among us.

LAW REPORTS.

GENERAL SESSIONS.

A Large Calendar Disposed of—A Complainant Taken from the Witness Box and Indicted as a Criminal.

Dennis Mullins was greatly astonished in this Court yesterday. He was the complainant in a criminal suit—"Dennis Mullins *vs.* John Callahan"—said Callahan having been indicted by the Grand Jury for a felonious assault on the said Dennis Mullins. John Callahan was placed on trial on that charge, and Mullins was the chief witness for the prosecution. On the evening of Nov. 15, Callahan, a somewhat untutored youth, ventured into Mullins' liquor store, and was there induced to try his luck at cards. Of course he lost. He was tempted to try his luck again, and again he lost. Wishing to depart, he was detained by Mullins, when a dispute touching his liberty to quit the premises arose, and in a few minutes Mullins struck him in the face. Callahan then drew a knife, as he alleged, for the purpose of defending himself against Mullins, who was twice his age, and fully twice his strength. Therefore Mullins brought the charge against him of a felonious assault with intent to kill. He was convicted of a simple assault and remanded for sentence, while Mullins was immediately arrested on a counter charge of assault on Callahan, and as a violator of the law in keeping a gambling house. The papers were directly sent before the Grand Jury,—indictments were promptly found, and Mullins was taken from the witness-stand and placed in the position of a prisoner called upon to plead guilty, or not guilty. He chose the latter plea, and will be tried to-day.

Solomon Freeman was convicted of robbing Ann Brown at Old Slip of a watch and $19, on the night of Nov. 16. Remanded till Saturday for sentence.

Mary Waters pleaded guilty to a charge of keeping a disorderly house and was remanded for sentence.

Anthony Stevens, charged with stealing $54 from Frederica Seybold, on Nov. 11, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sentenced for one year to the Penitentiary, with a fine of $200.

Hugh Reilly, Margaret Reilly and Ann McKee, charged with stealing $160 on Nov. 29, from John C. Donnelly, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and were remanded for sentence.

Joseph Dodge was convicted on a charge of picking the pocket of Mrs. Mary Ann Clarke, in a Broadway omnibus, Nov. 9, of a porte-monnaie containing $127. The Recorder sentenced him to the State Prison for three years and six months.

Arthur Duffy and John Boylan were convicted of an attempt to pass a counterfeit bill, but as it appeared that they had found the bill in the street, and believed the money to be good, they were discharged, on suspension of judgment, the Recorder admonishing them that money which they might find in the streets, even though genuine, was not theirs to dispose of, till after all reasonable chances of restoring it to its owner had been disposed of by lapse of time and neglect of publicity in reclaiming it.

Terence Farley was tried for receiving five door locks, which had been stolen from an unfinished house in Thirty-second-street. There was no evidence against him, sufficient to warrant a conviction, and he was acquitted.

Emma Coburn was convicted of petit larceny and remanded for sentence.

Catharine Siever was convicted of a similar offence, and also remanded.

Thomas McClure, William Harrison, and Stephen Bean, were tried for grand larceny, and acquitted.

Adolphus Vane and Mary Ann Roberts, were charged with keeping a disorderly house. The former was convicted and sent to the Penitentiary for seven months. The woman, Roberts, was acquitted.

The business before the Recorder this term is greater than has occurred for several months previous. To clear the City Prison before New-Year's, he will have to sit during the Holiday week, till a late hour each night.

United States Circuit Court—Dec. 21—Before Judge Ingersoll.

The Grand Jury came into Court this morning with indictments in the following cases:

The United States vs. William Lindsay.—An indictment against the master of the bark *Emily*, for voluntarily serving on board said vessel while being engaged in the Slave-trade.

The United States vs. John C. Mershon.—An indictment for arson on the high seas, in setting on fire the ship *Japan*, on which he was a seaman.

The United States vs. William Muchle.—An indictment for opening a letter containing a draft for $600, not addressed to him.

The United States vs. William Hutchison.—An indictment for a similar offence.

The United States vs. James Jasper.—An indictment for an assault with a revolver upon one of the crew of the bark *Fanny*.

The United States vs. John Calnimr.—An indictment for an assault with a sheath-knife upon one of the crew of the ship *Atlantic*.

The United States vs. Jacob Smith.—An indictment for an assault with a knife on board the ship *Lady Suffolk*.

The United States vs. John Geary.—An indictment for stealing $27 in gold from one of the crew of the ship *Charlotte*.

The United States vs. Richard Carney.—An indictment for stealing a watch on board the same vessel.

The United States vs. John McCarty, John Geary, and Richard Carney.—An indictment for stealing $9 on board the same vessel.

THE SLAVER BRIG.

The Foreman of the Grand Jury called the attention of the Court to the bill which they had found against the master of the ship *Emmy*, and noted that they had ignored bills against the crew.

Mr. Donohue, counsel for John Doe, who was a passenger on board, moved that an order be entered, discharging the recognizance which had been given for his appearance, which was accordingly done.

The crew were also directed to be discharged from custody.

The Grand Jury were then discharged till the 10th of January.

THE "OCTOROON."

The motion in the case of the copyright of the "Octoroon" was not brought on this morning, as Judge Ingersoll was engaged in the District Court. The Judge said he could not hear the motion till Saturday, and perhaps not then.

Suit Against the City.

A SINGULAR ACCIDENT.

John Mitchell and Elizabeth Mitchell, his wife, vs. The Mayor, &c.—This is one of two actions against the City to recover damages for injuries alleged to have been received in consequence of the negligence of the City in leaving a sewer exposed.

It appears that in November, 1856, Elizabeth Mitchell and a Mrs. Hoey were crossing Chatham-street, at the corner of Roosevelt, one night about 7 o'clock, when they were both precipitated into an uncovered sewer, in the following manner: Mrs. Hoey was ahead, Mrs. Mitchell next to her, and one of the witnesses still behind both. Mrs. Mitchell turned her head as they were crossing, to see if any cars or coaches were coming, and while she was thus looking Mrs. Hoey fell into the sewer (said to be 17 feet deep). Mrs. Mitchell, upon turning again to look for her leader, found Mrs. Hoey missing, and while peering about in the fog (as it is said it was a foggy evening) to find her, down she (Mrs. Mitchell,) went also into the sewer after her companion. Thus, it is alleged, they were both injured and bruised to such an extent that they, being washer-women, have not been able since to attend to their occupation. Mrs. Mitchell says in her complaint that she formerly made, by washing, about $12 or $14 per month; but she demands that the City shall pay her $5,000 and her expenses for the occurrence that deprived her of her ability to wash.

The defendants denied all the facts stated in the complaint.

On the trial the City desired to put in evidence to the effect that the Third-avenue Railroad Company was the party to blame, and to show that that Company had on that day been repairing their track and had left the sewer exposed. The Court, however, excluded the evidence, holding that the plaintiffs herein had their redress in an action against the City; that the City was liable for the condition of the streets, and that if the Railroad Company had wrongfully left the sewer exposed the City must proceed against the Company directly, in another action.

The trial was before Justice Pennington, in the Superior Court.

Mrs. Hoey has also brought an action which will be the next tried, and will be decided on the same testimony, although her injuries are not so great as Mrs. Mitchell's, who was carried to the stand by two men. It was, however, shown that she had washed a little since then, but of late had been much troubled with pains in her back, and is in consequence disabled and, as alleged, nearly helpless.

W. V. B. Wilcox and T. D. Low, for plaintiff; R. F. Andrews, for the City.

Non-Suit in the Sheriff Case.

Christie vs. Willett.—This case, which was reported in the Times yesterday, resulted in a non-suit ordered upon motion of defendant's counsel.

Fullerton & Dunning, for plaintiff; Brown, Hall & Vanderpool, for defendant.

John J. Brown & Son vs. Eugene Dupuy.—This is a suit commenced by the plaintiffs, who are druggists and apothecaries in Boston, and proprietors of "Brown's Bronchial Troches," to restrain the defendant, an apothecary in Broadway, at the corner of Houston-street, in this City, from violating the trade-marks of the plaintiffs by making and selling an article which he styles "Brown Bronchial Troches." The cause came on for trial before Chief-Justice Bosworth, of the Superior Court. The plaintiffs set forth in their complaint that their house has been established in Boston for nearly fifty years; that for about nine years they have made and sold "Brown's Bronchial Troches," a valuable remedy for colds, coughs, &c., put up as lozenges, with certain labels, wrappers, &c., as trade-marks; that the article is a profitable and valuable property for them; that the defendant, since October last, had been selling lozenges *under the name of "Brown Bronchial Troches," with a close imitation of the boxes, labels and wrappers of* the plaintiffs, in color, printing, vignette, &c.

The defendant's counsel claimed that Dupuy had called his lozenges brown as they were of that color, and that he had sold them as his own.

The Court held that the defendant's labels and wrappers being a close imitation of the plaintiffs' trade-marks, the plaintiffs were entitled to an injunction, to restrain the defendant from the further use or violation of the plaintiffs' trade-marks, and from making or selling lozenges under the name of "Brown Bronchial Troches," and from any further use of the plaintiffs' labels, wrappers, and other trade-marks.

For the plaintiffs, John Sherwood; for the defendant, Washburn & Sullivan.

Dissolution of Partnership.

Thomas R. Downing vs. Joseph Richards et al.—This was an action to dissolve the partnership of the parties, existing under the firm name of "Joseph Richards & Co." Justice Ingraham, at the Special Term of the Supreme Court, after hearing the cause, decreed a dissolution and accounting.

E. D. and T. D. Sherwood and Judge Edmonds for plaintiff; F. W. Burke for defendants.

The Case of Pfromer.

The People vs. John D. Pfromer.—The defendant in this case was convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to the State Prison for two years. The case was now removed to the Supreme Court at Chambers upon *certiorari*, and a bill of exceptions having been made up, a motion was made before Justice Clerke to admit him to bail, pending the appeal. The motion was opposed on the ground that after conviction for manslaughter the prisoner could not be allowed to go on bail.

The motion was denied.

Henry L. Clinton and Judge Stewart for the prisoner; John Sedgwick for the State.

Verdict.

Russell C. Root vs. Richard T. Hartshorn.—This was an action for a libel, the particulars of which were given in the Times of Nov. 28 last. The cause has been on trial for several days past before Justice James at the Circuit. It resulted yesterday in a verdict for plaintiff for $50.

H. & C. S. Andrews and Daniel Lord for the plaintiff; George Carpenter and John Graham for defendants.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Mullen, J.—*Collins vs. Bloodgood.*—Judgment declaring the construction of the will in accordance with views stated in opinion. That a Referee be appointed to sell real estate; also, a Referee to be appointed to ascertain the amount of moneys advanced by executors for benefit of the estate. Cost to be paid out of proceeds of sale.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Clerke, J.—*Chambers vs. Chambers.*—Judgment of divorce granted.

Walsh vs. Walsh.—Motion denied.

West, Robbins et al. vs. Bloxham.—Motions denied, with $5 costs in each case.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

Slosson, J.—*Wilson vs. Mason.*—Case settled.

Pollard vs. New-York and New-Haven Railroad Co.—Case settled.

Pegram vs. Carson.—Motion for discharge denied with $7 costs. Papers with Special Term Clerk.

CALENDAR—THURSDAY, Dec. 22.

United States District Court.—Nos. 112, 97, 60, 104, 72.

Superior Court—*Special Term.*—Nos. 212 to 216, 216, 221, 222, 223, 226 to 250, 8, 65, 110, 111, 134, 147, 193, 205.

Superior Court—*Circuit.*—*Part I.*—Nos. 1288½, 1879, 1269, 1199, 977, 2532, 2535, 2537, 2539, 2541, 2543, 2545, 2547, 2549, 2551, 2553, 2555, 2557, 2559, 2561. *Part II.*—Nos. 246, 2164, 0063.

Superior Court—*Part I.*—No. 691. *Part II.*—Same as yesterday.

Common Pleas.—*Part I.*—Nos. 61, 126, 119, 108, 142, 148, 149, 150, 151. (To be tried by Judge Hilton without a jury.) *Part II.*—Nos. 108, 124, 129, 130, 134, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147. (To be tried by Judge Brady without a jury.)

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 21, 1859.

Beef cattle are a drug this week. The number of fresh bullocks received is less than last week by 462, but many stale cattle, left over last market-day, must be deducted from the demand this week. So also, the Christmas poultry, which is in great abundance and sold at low prices, will diminish the demand for other meats one-half or more. Two thousand fresh cattle, of good quality, would have satisfied the requirements of City butchers this week, while the receipts number 4,071, including poor and good; so that the receipts have been nearly double the amount needed. Of course, prices have dropped down, and the yards are far from being cleared to-night—at sundown, full 800 were without purchasers at any price.... Milch cows have come in too freely, and notwithstanding the extra efforts of dealers to peddle them outside of the yards, there are enough on hand for any immediate demand. Prices are low.... Veal Calves have been supplied less freely, but the demand is light. The few good animals have brought about former rates, but "bobs" or "kittens" have been slow of sale, at $1 50 each. Even those who usually buy such meat, will treat themselves to poultry this week, as there is plenty of that of stale quality, and sold dog cheap.... Sheep and lambs are in full supply—rather in excess of last week—and are selling to-day 50c.@75c. ℔ head below last week's figures.... Swine are in large over-supply, the yards being jammed full, and more coming. The unprecedented number of 20,825 have come in since our last report, of which fully 10,000 are yet without purchasers. The failure of the largest packing-house, occurring in the midst of the large arrivals, has helped the market downward, and prices are fully ½c. ℔ lb. lower, which is equal to a decline of about 10 ℔ cent. during the week.... The following figures, carefully compiled from our former reports, and from statistics gathered at all the City yards, including the cattle sold direct to butchers at Bergen, give a comparative view of the past market supplies, and show the total receipts of live stock at all the New-York City markets for this week, ending Dec. 21.

	Beeves.	Cows.	Veals.	Sheep.	Swine.
This week	4,071	145	450	13,800	20,825
Previous week	4,140	93	340	13,700	17,000
Same w'k last year	3,452	137	317	6,433	14,304
Weekly average of beeves for 1859					3,142
Weekly average of beeves for 1858					3,079

Total number of live animals of all kinds received during the past week at the New-York City yards, 38,071. Total number received the previous week, 37,172. This is an increase of 8,005, mostly of Swine.... Of the 4,071 fresh bullocks received during this week, 3,506 were taken to the Washington Yard, Forty-fourth-street; 300 were sold on the Bergen yards, at the terminus of the Erie Railroad; 49 were yarded at Brewster's, and 67 at O'Brien's, on Sixth-street; and 37 at Cammeyer's yards, on Robinson-street.

Of the 3,966 bullocks yarded at Forty-fourth-street, this week, so far as we could ascertain their

[illegible] Saturday, to be kept over Sunday—yet, notwithstanding all great surprise and serious weekly prices have not sunk as commonly we shall the decided market last year. The [illegible] by the fact [illegible] arrived [illegible] which has fully to be lower than the [illegible] week last year—the market [illegible] Sugars [illegible] and the ever-supply falling off prices. Gener[illegible] multiplying our figures. The receipts have [illegible] the only unfavorable feature in a whole lower.

[illegible]

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes are arriving in less quantities since the close of navigation on the canals, though the market is abundantly supplied. Prices are sustained.

Potatoes, Nova Scotias, ⅌ bushel	2 00	@ 2 25
Potatoes, Sweet, Jersey, ⅌ bbl	2 50	@ 2 75
Potatoes, Sweet, Virginia, ⅌ bbl	1 50	@ 1 75
Sylkenses, ⅌ bbl	1 50	@ 1 75
Orrent, ⅌ bbl	1 75	@ 1 87
Jackson, ⅌ bbl	1 50	@ 1 62
Peach Blows, ⅌ bbl	1 25	@ 1 50
Western Reds, ⅌ bbl	1 25	@ —
Turnips, Whites, ⅌ bbl	1 12	@ 1 25
Turnips, Ruta Bagas, ⅌ bbl	1 00	@ 1 75
Carrots, ⅌ bbl	1 75	@ 1 00
Parsnips, ⅌ bbl	—	@ 1 00
Onions, ⅌ bbl	3 50	@ 3 00
Onions, ⅌ bbl	2 50	@ 3 00
Beets, ⅌ 100	4 00	@ —

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 21, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 41 bbls. Ashes; 3,201 bbls. Flour; 1,800 bbls. Corn Meal; 3,373 bushels Wheat; 16,040 bushels Corn; 4,000 bushels Oats; [illegible] Provisions; and 200 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 10 bbls. Pots, at $5 12½, and small lots of Pearlsat $6 24½@$6 37½ ⅌ 100 lbs. Stock in the hands of inspectors, on the 1st inst., 1,[illegible] bbls. Pots, 1,623 bbls. Pearls, and 449 bbls. Pearls.

CANDLES—Adamantine find ready buyers at from [illegible] ⅌ lb. Other kinds are in demand at unchanged rates.

COFFEE—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 160 mats Java at 14½c.; 160 bags Laguayra, 12¾c.; and 400 bags Rio at 10½c.@12c. ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been more active, to-day, at previous quotations. Sales, 2,000 bales, mainly at transit.

We quote lots here thus:

New-York Classification.	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
Middling	11¼	11¼	11¼	11½
Middling Fair	11¾	11¾	12¼	12¼

Referring to the crop movements and prospects, Messrs. Rice, Dennison & Co., remark: "Accounts from all sides speak of a very large yield, and we are glad to say, the quality is well supported. The total will doubtless exceed 4,200,000 bales—an excess of [illegible] bales on last year, of which 271,000 bales are already known by our tables, and this is carried up to [illegible] by the telegrams from New-Orleans and Mobile. Indeed, such an excess, in the first third of the season, would indicate a still larger crop than our estimate; but receipts are not always conclusive, and we do not desire to sanction any extreme views. The following is a statement of the movements of Cotton for the past week, and since 1st September last, compared with the five preceding years:

	Receipts.			Exports for Past Week.	
	Past week.	Since Sep. 1.	To G. Brit.	To France.	Other F. P.
1859-60	116,000	1,000,000	69,000	32,000	7,000
1858-9	120,000	1,000,000	60,000	27,000	12,000
1857-8	100,000	1,100,000	50,000	13,000	17,000
1856-7	120,000	1,200,000	50,000	14,000	17,000
1855-6	100,000	1,300,000	50,000	20,000	14,000
1854-5	12,000	700,000	34,000	7,000	4,000

Exports since Sept. 1.	To G. Brit.	To France.	Other F. P.	Total.	Stock.
1859-60	641,000	182,000	77,000	900,000	797,000
1858-9	450,000	200,000	65,000	720,000	460,000
1857-8	600,000	400,000	60,000	1,060,000	432,000
1856-7	700,000	410,000	60,000	1,170,000	410,000
1855-6	610,000	290,000	100,000	970,000	625,000
1854-5	340,000	90,000	40,000	470,000	294,000

FISH—Dry Cod and Pickled Mackerel are in request and are steady. Other descriptions are inactive.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in more demand, chiefly for home use, though in part for shipment, and prices of low and medium brands, especially of State, have improved slightly. Sales have been reported of only 12,900 bbls., following very inferior to good superfine State, at $3@[illegible] 30, chiefly within the range of superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $4 95@$5 10; extra Wisconsin at $5 15@$5 25; some Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, at $5 20@$5 10; inferior extra State, at $5 40@$5 55; round-hoop extra Ohio shipping brands, at $5 60@$5 75, ⅌ bbl. Canada Flour [illegible]

Superfine State	4 90	@ 5 10
Extra State	5 15	@ 5 30
Superfine Western	4 95	@ 5 10
Extra Wisconsin	5 15	@ 5 30
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 20	@ 5 10
Superfine Extra Ohio	5 40	@ 5 55
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	5 60	@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 60	@ 5 75
Fancy Genesee	5 25	@ 5 45
Extra Genesee	5 20	@ 5 60
Superfine to choice Extra Missouri	5 20	@ 5 00
Extra Southern and Tennessee	5 40	@ 7 25

Rye Flour continues inactive at $3 40@$4 40 for fine and superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, at $3 10@$3 75 for Jersey, $4 10 for Baltimore, and $4 20 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in demand, and prices of desirable lots rate firm. Sales have been reported of [illegible] bushels, including fair to prime White Michigan, at $1 [illegible]@$1 40; Red Western at $1 20; good Milwaukee Club, from store, at $1 20; and ordinary Red State at $1 25 ⅌ bushel. Corn is heavy and drooping. Sales 17,400 bushels at 90c.@96c. for new Yellow Jersey and Southern; 98c.@99½c. for new White do. and 97c. for old mixed Western; and 90c.@96c. for old Yellow Jersey and Northern, ⅌ bushel. Rye is in request at 87c.@88c., but is generally held at 90c. ⅌ bushel. No important sales have been reported to-day. Barley continues quiet at former quotations. Oats are moderately inquired for, including Canada at 40½c.@47c.; Western at 40c.@42c.; State at 45½c.@47c., chiefly at 46½c.@47c. Jersey and Pennsylvania at 43c.@46c., and Southern at 42c.@46c. ⅌ bushel.

GUNNY CLOTH—Sales have been made at Boston of 150 bales, chiefly at 11¼c.@12c. ⅌ yard.

HAY—Sales 400 bales North River at 90c.@$1 ⅌ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Are plenty, and are in fair request at uniform rates.

HOPS—Now are inquired for at from 12c.@18c. ⅌ lb.

IRON—Has been lightly dealt in, to-day, at previous quotations.

LEAD—Foreign is in fair demand, and is held firmly.

LEATHER—Sole is salable and steady, as previously represented.

LIME—Rockland, 80c. for Common; and $1 10 for Lump, ⅌ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day 250 bbls. new crop New-Orleans at 31c.@32c., and small lots of Cuba Muscovado at 28c.@30c. ⅌ gallon.

OILS—Whale, Sperm, and Linseed have been in demand at full and buoyant prices. Crude Whale, 40c.@42c.; Crude Sperm, $1 20@$1 25; Linseed, 57c.@58c., ⅌ gallon. In New-Bedford, during the week ending Dec. 19, sales were made of 660 bbls. Crude Sperm, part at $1 40, and 400 bbls. Crude Whale, part at 40c., ⅌ gallon. In Edgartown, 500 bbls. Crude Whale were sold on private terms.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Sperm.	Whale.	Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Dec. 21, 1859	28,317	192,007	1,872,906
Same time last year	29,160	168,400	1,500,000

PROVISIONS—Pork is in fair request, chiefly at $16 for Mess, and $11 [illegible]@$11 50 for Prime, ⅌ bbl., sales 1,400 bbls. Cut Meats are in demand, at 9¼c.@10c. for Hams, and 6¾c.@6¾c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Lard has been purchased to the extent of 700 bbls. at from 8¼c.@8¾c., ⅌ lb. Lard has been inquired for, and sales have been reported of 600 tcs. and bbls., Beef is steady. The transactions include 250 bbls., in lots, at $6@$6 75 for new repacked Western Mess; $10 50@$11 for new extra Western Mess; $8 [illegible]@$8 87½ for Country Mess; and $9@$9 25 for Extra. Prime, ⅌ bbl.: Prime Mess, $17 [illegible]@$19 ⅌ tc. Beef Hams are quiet at $19@$19 50 ⅌ bbl. Butter is selling at 14c.@21c. for State; and 11½c.@16c. for Ohio, ⅌ lb. Cheese rules quiet at 8c.@11c. ⅌ lb.

RICE—Sales to-day, 250 tcs. at $3 87½@$4 37½, chiefly at $4, ⅌ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been sparingly offered and has been in request at buoyant prices.

SEEDS—Clover has been in good request, including ordinary to prime, at 7¾c.@8½c. ⅌ lb. Flaxseed is inactive and nominal. Timothy is scarce and held above the views of buyers. Calcutta Linseed is inquired for and is stiffly held at $1 62½ ⅌ bushel. The Boston Shipping List publishes the following statement of the consumption of Linseed and Linseed Oil:

Stock of Linseed Jan. 1, 1859, bgs	86,404
Imported into United States since Jan. 1	831,000
Total supply	917,473
Stock on hand Dec. 10, 1859	86,741
Consumption to Dec. 10	830,732

The importation of English Oil during 1859 has been quite large and is estimated to be equal to 150,000 bags of seed, which would make the entire consumption of the seed to be 980,732 bags. This shows that without importation of English Oil, our crushers required the past year 80,000 bags of seed a month. The yearly increase in the consumption is estimated by parties conversant with the matter to be about 25 per cent, which would create a demand for 1859 equal to 78,000 bags ⅌ month. There is no English Oil here except in the hands of dealers. The stock in New-York is estimated to be 80,000 gallons against 100,000 gallons last year, and, as the article has been paying a heavy loss for several months, very limited stocks of English Oil are expected. The crushing business has been rather depressed for some time past, but with the pressing demand for some months to come, in connection with the comparatively small stock of seeds and Oil at the West, we look for a firmer market and more remunerative prices.

SUGARS—Have been purchased to-day, to the extent of 550 hhds. Cuba, chiefly at 7c.@7½c.; 400 hhds. Porto Rico at 7¾c., ⅌ lb.; 210 hhds. New-Orleans at [illegible]; and 300 boxes Havana on private terms.

TALLOW—Sales 2,000 lbs. at 12¾c. ⅌ lb.

TEAS—The public sale to-day, was unattractive and spiritless. The prices realized were irregular, and, in some instances, much lower. Young Hyson, 17½c.@41½c.; Congou, 22c.@29c.; Powchong, 31c.; Souchong, 12½c.@26c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 450 bbls., in lots, at 27c.@27½c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 47 bales Cotton, at ⅝d.@¾d. ⅌ lb.; 100 boxes Bacon, by steamer, at 40s.; 400 boxes Cheese, by do., at 10s. For London, 100 bbls. Pork, and 100 tcs. Beef, on private terms, and 200 boxes Cheese, at 40s. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: Ship *Alma*, 825 tons, from West Coast of Mexico to New-York, Wood, $15 50; a ship, 750 tons, from Charleston to Liverpool, Cotton, 7-16d.; Br. brig *Europa*, 193 tons, to Bristol, Eng., on private terms, and has since taken 300 boxes Bacon at 27s. 6d., and 1,500 boxes Cheese, 40s.; Br. brig *Princess Royal*, 336 tons, to the same port, £450; a bark, a brig and a schooner, to Aspinwall, Coal, $4 50; a schooner, 150 tons, to Rio and back, $1,400; one, 169 tons, to St. Domingo and back, $1,200; one, 175 tons from Jacksonville to Jamaica, $12, and back to New-York, Wood, $4; a Br. schr., 120 tons, to San Juan, Nic., and back to New-York, $2,200; a schooner, 115 tons, to Manzanilla and back, $1,100; one, 300 tons, to south side Cuba and back, Sugar 40c. and Molasses 25; bark *Then Gaetis*, 321 tons, to Havana, $1,600; brig *Wm. Mason*, 256 tons, to Cardenas, $1,600; a schooner, 150 tons, to Charleston, thence to Havana, $900; a brig, 206 tons, to St. Pierre, Mart., 40c.; one, 2,000 bbls., to St. John, P. R., with privilege of another port, $1,750; a bark, 260 tons, to Marseilles, Light Pipe Staves, a brig, 245 tons, same voyage, Flour and Grain; one, 201 tons, to Cardenas and back, on private terms.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

A compound of Cocoa-nut Oil, &c., for dressing the Hair. For efficacy and agreeableness, it is without an equal.

It prevents the hair from falling off.
It promotes its healthy and vigorous growth.
It is not greasy or sticky.
It leaves no disagreeable odor.
It softens the hair when hard and dry.
It soothes the irritated scalp skin.
It affords the richest lustre.
It remains longest in effect.
It costs fifty cents for a half pint bottle.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.
BURNETT'S COCOAINE.
BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

TESTIMONIAL.

BOSTON, July 18, 1859.

Messrs. J. Burnett & Co.: I cannot refuse to state the salutary effect in my own aggravated case, of your excellent Hair-Oil—(Cocoaine.)

For many months my hair has been falling off, until I was fearful of losing it entirely. The skin upon my head became gradually more and more inflamed, so that I could not touch it without pain. This irritated condition I attributed to the use of various advertised hair washes, which I have since been told contain camphene spirit.

By the advice of my physician, to whom you had shown your process of purifying the Oil, I commenced its use the last week in June. The first application allayed the itching and irritation; in three or four days the redness and tenderness disappeared—the hair ceased to fall, and I have now a thick growth of new hair. I trust that others similarly afflicted, will be induced to try the same remedy. Yours very truly,

SUSAN R. POPE.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

A single application renders the hair (no matter how stiff and dry) soft and glossy for several days. It is conceded by all who have used it to be *the best and cheapest Hair Dressing in the World.*

Prepared by JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston, and for sale by dealers generally at 50 cents a bottle.

THORLEY'S FOOD FOR HORSES!
THORLEY'S FOOD FOR COWS!
THORLEY'S FOOD FOR SHEEP!
THORLEY'S FOOD FOR HOGS!
THORLEY'S FOOD FOR ALL ANIMALS!
THORLEY'S FOOD FOR HORSES!
THORLEY'S FOOD FOR COWS!
THORLEY'S FOOD FOR SHEEP!
THORLEY'S FOOD FOR HOGS!
THORLEY'S FOOD FOR ALL ANIMALS!

Thorley's Food for Cattle is now used all over the civilized world—the annual importation has just now arrived.

THORLEY'S FOOD FOR CATTLE contains nutritious, saccharine, aromatic, and balsamic properties, essentially necessary to the health of all our domesticated animals. It is purely a vegetable compound, and when the food of Cattle is properly seasoned with it, it gives to the digestive and other functions of animals a healthy action, somewhat similar in character to what is produced by Spring Grass, but without any of the injurious purgative effects of the latter. These aromatic and other properties enhance the flavor and quality of both butcher-meat and dairy produce, similar to what Sweet-scented Vernal Grass does in Spring.

The following testimonial is selected from a large number already received:

THE ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1859.

MR. B. THORLEY—*Dear Sir*: I have great pleasure in testifying that I have used THORLEY'S FOOD FOR CATTLE for more than six weeks, and am very much gratified with its effects. The Horses are very fond of the flavor, and seem to derive great benefit from it; it gives them a glossy coat, besides keeping them very regular and cool. I therefore cheerfully recommend it to all who seek to bring their Horses into good condition and to keep them so. Respectfully yours,

J. D. WALLACE, Agent of Adams' Express Co.,
No. 59 Broadway, New-York.

Try one-half cask, containing 224 mixings, price $7, and you will never be without it.

Office, No. 176 Greenwich-st., New-York.

Influential applications for Agencies for unrepresented districts will be entertained.

THE FINEST INVOICES
OF
STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS
Ever landed at this port have just been brought by the *Bremen* and *Vanderbilt* to
E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway.

Portrait of the Empress Eugenie, finely colored.
The Empress and Prince, finely colored.
The Emperor.

ALSO, THE FOLLOWING,
ALL BRILLIANTLY ILLUMINATED:
The Apartments of the Empress.
The Cabinets in Toilette.
La Salle de Bain.
Le Chambre à Couche.
La Salle de Reception.
And all the Salons of the Tuileries, Versailles, St. Cloud, Fontainebleau, Compiegne.
Interiors of the Churches and Cathedrals of Rome, &c.
Exteriors of Palaces and Cathedrals of Rome, Naples, &c.
Vesuvius in Eruption, &c. &c., &c.

ALSO,
Braun's Incomparable Swiss Views, a choice selection.
Normandie. A choice selection.
Italy. A choice selection.
Spain. A choice selection.
Holland. A choice selection.
Pyrenees. A choice selection.
Banks of the Loire. A choice selection.
The Rhine. A choice selection.
Pompeii. A choice selection.
Groups in great variety—all selected subjects.
Flowers, &c., &c.

THE WHOLE ORDERED FROM SAMPLES.
(Except such as are entire novelties.) and, therefore, are an EXCEEDINGLY CHOICE COLLECTION. They are THE CREAM OF THE MARKETS OF PARIS AND LONDON.

A splendid assortment of pictures on glass.
E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway.

"NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND."
STARR'S CHEMICALLY PREPARED GLUE,
FOR FAMILY USE,
THE BEST ARTICLE IN MARKET!!!

One of the most convenient and desirable articles known, and of great utility in
EVERY FAMILY
by reason of its cheapness and reliability in repairing Furniture, Toys, Chairs, Sofas, Pictures, Shellwork, Crockery, Glassware, &c., &c.

The attention of dealers and consumers is invited to the following testimonials regarding its superior qualities:

NEWARK, Nov. 26, 1859.

After a faithful trial of Starr's Prepared Glue on Wood, Leather and Cloth, at the Phenix Works, I most cheerfully recommend its use for all purposes generally required, and especially for family use.

C. A. CARTER.

We, the undersigned, having tested Starr's Prepared Glue, agree with the above recommendation:

WM. D. DOUGLASS, Cabinet Ware Manufacturer.
LYSANDER WRIGHT, Machine Depôt, 288 Market-st.
HEDENBERG & LITTELL, Carriage Manufacturers.
WM. H. KIRK & CO., Carpenters and Builders.
LEVERICH & ENDERS, Carriage Makers.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE. A brush goes with each bottle, with full directions for use.

Put up for dealers in cases of from 1 to 12 dozen.

A splendid Lithographic Show Card printed in colors given with each package. Manufactured by
E. S. STARR,
No. 207 Market-st., Newark, N. J.

Depôt No. 102 Fulton-st., New-York.
THOMAS JOHNSON, Agent.

Orders addressed to either of the above places will receive prompt attention.

For sale everywhere by all Druggists, Grocers, Hardware, Toy, Book, Fancy and General Furnishing Stores.

TO HOOP-SKIRT MANUFACTURERS.—We are offering for sale the best quality steel-wire, rolled, tempered and covered, at the following prices: No. 16, 60c. per pound; No. 18, 65c.; No. 14, 55c.
UNION SKIRT CO., No. 3 Dey-st.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

MINERAL OIL.—WARRANTED AS PERFECT as coal oil as any other in market for burning, lubricating or varnishing, and the quantities that we have for sale, in various qualities, we will sell lower than usual prices. Boxes, 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINN & CO., No. 90 Maiden-la.

THE AMERICAN PUMP.—PATENTED APRIL 12, 1859.—WITHOUT SUCTION, WITHOUT PACKING.—This the Double *Acting Force Pump*, with but one valve and one stuffing-box for the whole, is now universally acknowledged to be the simplest and most efficient pump in use. Its chief merits are its simplicity, economy, durability, and its general power to raise water from great depths, all of which have been attained to a perfection heretofore unknown in force pumps.

The working parts are placed under the water, so that the air-chamber beyond the reach of careless or malicious interference, or frost; there is no loss of water and no trouble taken to keep the desired control force of water is kept up. The effective size, five or six times that of ordinary pumps, was strength, simplicity, economy, durability, and to insure the power to raise water from great depths, all of which have been attained to a perfection heretofore unknown in force pumps.

The working parts all stand

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 22, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Corner of Nassau-street.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two Cents, served at 15c. a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars; five copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. Any person sending up a club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; five copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. Any person sending up a club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the arrival of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents for single copies.

Advertisements must be handed in in advance.

Letters should be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—La Sonnambula.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Evenings of Three—Forty and Fifty.

BURTON'S THEATRE—Dunsby Relations.

WINTER GARDEN—Ten Occasions.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Grand Mosaics—Trapezists.

BARNUM'S PARLOR OPERAS—Gen. Tom Thumb—Nevers Dreamt—Seven Lady Twins.

BOWERY THEATRE—The Hidden Hand—Jack Sheppard—Twist and Twine—Over Niagara Falls.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—Assassination—The Camp at Chalons—The Prisoner.

Evening—La Tour de Nesle—The Twelve-month Bride.

CHRISTY'S AMPHITHEATRE—Duke Tumble—Circus Train—Woman.

BOWERY AMPHITHEATRE—The Hidden Hand—Jack Sheppard—Twist and Twine—Over the Falls—Over Niagara Falls.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Ten Nights in a Bar-room.

PALACE GARDEN MUSIC HALL—Grand Concert.

FRENCH THEATRE—Mr. Sam Cowell's Concerts.

M. DU CHAILLU'S COLLECTION, No. 624 Broadway—Gorillas, &c.

WILLIAMS'S GALLERY—Van Amburgh & Co.'s Menagerie.

BRYANT'S HALL—Sacred Concert's Morning.

DIVERSEANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—Anderson's Collection of Egyptian Antiquities.

HAVINGHE'S ART STUDIO, University, Washington-square—Gallagher's Pictures.

DIVERSEANT INSTITUTE—Historical Pictures of Thomas L. De Veslandes.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Rodgers & Mignot's Pictures—"The Shock of Washington after the War."

BEAUTY GALLERY—No. 585 Broadway—Palmer's Picture, "The White Captive."

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitney's, No. 785 Canal-street—Fine Collection.

DAGUERREOTYPE GALLERY—Rembrandt of Palmer.

BOWERY THEATRE—Wagner's Statue.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Congress has evidently no intention of attempting an organization this year. The Senate yesterday spent its Standing Committees, and entertained a bill of Mr. Russell, of Louisiana, in favor of appropriating a sum for the purchase of Cuba. This, with some Executive-session business, constituted the sum of its labors. The House listened to a continuance of the desultory discussion upon Helper and the Union, Mr. Davidson, of Louisiana, declaring at once his devotion to the Union, and his preparation, under existing circumstances, to leave it. Mr. Cobb, of Alabama, introduced a colloquial debate with the American members, inviting them to a coalition with the Democracy; and pledging to Mr. Millson, of Virginia, as a Democrat of unexceptionable recommendations. Messrs. Bramlette, of Tennessee, and Hill, of Georgia, responded for the Americans declining to support Mr. Millson, or any other Democrat who had been identified with the Lecompton policy of the Administration; but inviting Democratic support to an American or Anti-Lecompton candidate. Mr. Clark, of New-York, then commenced a speech, intended to show "how a speaker could not be elected;" but gave way to a motion for a ballot on the speakership. The votes numbered 226, rendering 114 necessary to a choice; and resulted: Sherman, 106; Millson, 96; Gilmer, 4; Bennett, 1; Davis, of Indiana, 4; scattering, 4. The House subsequently adjourned.

The Republican National Convention met at the Astor House, in this City, yesterday, and resolved that the Presidential Convention of the Party should meet at Chicago on the 13th June, 1860.

The National American Committee met at Philadelphia yesterday, but without transacting business of general interest. A Committee was appointed to consider and report a plan for organizing an opposition to the Administration.

Our dates from Brownsville are to Dec. 2. At that time Cortinas retained his position before the city, having strongly entrenched himself, and received a force too numerous for the besieged to think of attacking him. On the 20th ult., with a view to protecting the advance of reinforcements, the Rangers, with two pieces of artillery, left the town with their two howitzers, and were making their way through the chaparral, when they fell into an ambuscade of the enemy, and after a desperate but hopeless fight were obliged to retreat, leaving many dead and wounded on the field. It is stated that the troops of Cortinas massacred all whom they captured.

The Overland Mail, with San Francisco dates to the 10th ult., was telegraphed yesterday at one of the stations beyond St. Louis. It was stated that an attempt was to be made to carry the Mercer Mining case to the United States Supreme Court, on a writ of error. San Francisco had been visited with another extensive fire, and a slight shock of earthquake, and much injury had been done to the shipping on the coast by a severe gale. Business was dull.

The Cotton, at New-Orleans, furnishes Havana dates to the 18th inst. They contain no news of general interest. The markets were without material change.

The telegraph did not exaggerate the fearful effects of the explosion of the safety-fuse factory in Stonington, Conn., which occurred on Tuesday morning. There were twelve persons at work in the mill—ten females and two males—and of this number not one escaped without serious injury. Eight of the sufferers had died at last accounts, and three were in a dangerous condition, and not likely to recover. The origin of the fatal explosion remains as much a mystery as ever.

Coroner Schirmer having summoned a jury, an investigation into the cause of the death of Mr. Wm. S. Hay, of Brooklyn, and Officer John Strwart, of the First Precinct Police, who were buried beneath the walls of Messrs. Kane & Lowery's warehouse, Nos. 54 and 56 Broad-street, which fell suddenly on Tuesday evening, was instituted. Mr. Chas. K. Clapp, delivery-clerk in the establishment, testified that the building had been condemned rather weak, and the agent had been asked to have it braced up; carpenters having brought timber on the premises on the very morning of the accident. To procure the testimony of these men as to the safety of the structure, the further examination of the case was adjourned until this evening. Workmen were engaged, yesterday, in removing the rubbish from the building, but owing to the dangerous condition of the party walls, their movements were characterized by extreme caution.

The cases tried in the Court of General Sessions during the present week have been very numerous, the Recorder sitting till a late hour each day for the purpose of disposing of them. It is always the object of the District-Attorney and the Court, if possible, to clear the City Prison of its indicted prisoners before New-Year's, in order to present a clean bill for the incoming year. To accomplish this, Recorder Barnard will hold an extra Court next week.

The President of the Board of Education stated, at the meeting last evening, that the executors of the will of Seth Greenleaf had transferred to the Board securities in bonds and mortgages, and some $2,000 in cash—in all, amounting to $30,000. A committee was appointed to examine the securities and report. A resolution was offered by Mr. Barnes, and laid over, directing the reading of the Bible in the Evening Schools without note or comment. Another resolution, informing the Comptroller that, in consequence of a clerical misapprehension, the amount of the annual estimate exceeds the amount authorized by law by the sum of $25,191, was adopted.

At the meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration yesterday the amount due the City in account of commutation was reported to be $12,036; which was voted and paid. The number of arrivals since last report was 212; amount received for commutation, $8,216.

The Gratuitous students of the New-York medical schools assembled last evening to deliberate upon the propriety of following the example of the students in Philadelphia. After abundant discussion, in which the Union sentiment was greatly in the ascendant, a call was made for the seceders to return to the College, when fifty fourteen out of three hundred and twenty students, signified their willingness to withdraw. This, it is presumed, will be the end of much coal and folly in New-York.

The Stock Market continued dull yesterday. New-York Central shares fell to 77 ⅞ cent.; other descriptions about the same as on Tuesday. The Foreign Exchanges closed lower for the Pound, and firm for Southern Bank Bills, which were in large supply on Paris. The offering of Money rather free on the brokers' again.

Sales were made of 3,000 bales Cotton, mainly on *transitu*, at steady prices. Flour was more sought after and was firmer. Wheat was in demand. Corn, Rye, Barley and Oats were depressed. Provisions were inquired for, as were likewise Coffee, Molasses, Rice, Sugars. The movements in other branches of trade were rather limited. There were 464 vessels of all classes in port.

The Live Stock Markets are over-supplied with almost all kind of animals. The Swine-yards are perfectly glutted, the receipts for the past week being 38,625 head, of which nearly 10,000 are unsold. Poultry is very abundant and cheap, which greatly lessens the demand for beef, mutton, veal and pork, while more than the usual supply of these have been sent in. Exclusive of a considerable number of State animals left over last week, the fresh receipts at the regular yards during the week ending yesterday, of live animals of all kinds destined for slaughter, numbered: 4,671 beeves, 459 veal calves, 19,861 sheep, 36,826 swine; also, 141 milch cows. Total, 55,427. Total last week, 57,625. This, we believe, is the largest number of live quadrupeds ever brought to the City during one week. At yesterday's general weekly market, beeves sold slowly at a decline of about ½c. ⅌ lb., estimated dressed weight. Veals of poorer grades declined somewhat. Cows sold at poorer rates, if possible, than last week. Sheep were 50c.@75c. ⅌ head lower; and swine fell off fully ½c. ⅌ lb., live weight. A large number of animals were left unsold last evening, especially of cattle, sheep and swine.

The South and Secession.

The National Republican Committee of the United States met yesterday in this City, and appointed a day in June next for the assembling in Chicago of the Convention which is to nominate the candidates of the Republican Party for the Presidency and the Vice-Presidency in the Electoral contest of 1860. This action of the Republicans must be held to be a flat flinging down of the gauntlet to the innumerable Southern orators and journalists who have repeatedly declared, of late, that *the election of a Republican President* would be regarded by the South as the signal of disunion. The South has said, as plainly as possible, *and not once, but a thousand times*, that the triumph of the Republican organization, in *a national contest for national power, must put* an end to the existing confederation of the United States. To say this was to warn the Republicans of the Northern States, in the most offensive imaginable manner, that all their hopes of achieving predominance in the National Government were worse than vain. "You may carry the Northern States as one man," said the South in substance, "but your victory will turn to ashes ere it is enjoyed; for when you carry the Northern States, and with them the majority of the American people, you lose fifteen States forever from the Union, and the President whom you choose will find himself President of the Free States alone." The Republicans have accepted this challenge. They have formally announced that they intend to proceed with their regular party nominations as if no such *warning had ever been uttered*, and they have selected as the place of their assembling together a strictly Northern city, far beyond the reach of Slavery and of Southern influences, there to put into the field a candidate whom they hope to carry into the White House at Washington as a sectional conqueror of the great national prize of the Presidency. The occasion is apt, for all men who wish to know what lies before us in the immediate future, to summon the South to an explicit understanding on this question of its relations with the Republicanism of the North. It is by no means sure, be it remembered, that Republicanism possesses power enough at the North now, or at least that it will possess power enough a twelve-month hence, to give this issue of a Republican Presidency a *character of victorious reality*. The ancient proverb tells us that "there is many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip," and the Republicans who dominate to-day in the national House of Representatives, may very possibly *find themselves in a hopeless minority* at the Presidential polls in November next. But conceding, for the sake of the moment's imperious political necessities, that the Republican Party rules and will rule the Northern States, it is our duty to ask our Southern fellow-citizens to look this contingency squarely in the face, and to tell us in no faint or uncertain accents, what, in the event of its occurrence, they will really feel themselves called upon to do. We have had vague Congressional and extra-Congressional clamor enough on this point. The matter is fast ripening now to a practical issue. The cloud of a disastrous anxiety as to our whole political future begins to darken the skies; our internal commerce, the business relations of man with man and State with State, the public affairs of the nation, are all beginning to be numbed by this chilling influence. Nor is this all. Our self-respect as freemen and men of intelligence, both at the South and at the North, is affected by this state of things. What with random threats on the one side, and senseless jeers on the other, the representatives of Southern and Northern public opinion are beginning to lose all claims on the confidence of the nation. There must be an end of all this.

Union-meetings in the Northern cities—assurances thrice three thousand times repeated, that the North loves the Union, is satisfied with the Union, means to cling to the Union, no matter who may be chosen to preside over its destinies for a Presidential term—have done their work. If there be in the North or in the South any man of mature years, who needs to be informed to-day that the North is loyal to the Constitution, as the Constitution was understood during the prosperous half century which followed its adoption, and that the North has not the faintest intention of infringing upon the rights and immunities of persons or property at the South, that man is a fitter subject for the *douche* than for discussion, and should be handed over to the Lunatic Asylum for his soul's health. What we wish now to know, is the deliberate purpose of our Southern fellow-citizens in regard to secession and the dissolution of the Union. A great political party at the North—a party which outnumbers any other single political organization in the national representation at Washington—has just announced, in the most emphatic terms, its utter incredulity or indifference about the intentions on this subject of the Southern States as set forth by all manner of Southern organs. Let us have a clear, unmistakable expression of the Southern will in reply. The Legislature of South Carolina has just passed a series of resolutions, which we should be glad to see adopted and acted upon at once by all the slaveholding States. The language of these resolutions is practical, manly and to the point; their spirit is as perfectly intelligible, as the usual rhodomontade of speakers on this matter from both sections of the country has been misty and contemptible. South Carolina has resolved by her delegates as follows:

1. That it is the deliberate judgment of this General Assembly that the slaveholding States should immediately meet together to concert measures for united action.

And 2. That the foregoing resolution be communicated by the Governor to all the slaveholding States, with the earnest request of this State that they will appoint deputies, and adopt such measures as in their judgment will promote the said meeting.

Let us have this Convention of the Southern States with as little delay as possible. Let it be convened with the specific object of uttering the Southern ultimatum on the question of the Union. Let the real strength of the Secessionist feeling at the South be fully and fairly expressed in it, and the programme clearly laid down of the measures which the South feels to be essential to its remaining any longer in a confederate league with the non-slaveholding States. Such a Convention, honestly held, will do more than anything else to determine our present national disease to a crisis. It will meet the issue offered by Northern Republicanism, in a form which we can all of us comprehend and respect. It will do away with a world of twaddle and presumption, and compel the capable *men of the nation to look our condition fully* in the face, and to take action accordingly.

Judicial Salaries.

The Board of Supervisors have once more taken up the question of an increase in the salaries of Judges. It is now proposed to increase the salaries of all the Judges of Courts of Record in this City, from $5,000 to $6,000 per annum, to take effect on the 1st of January next. We think $6,000 a year not at all too large a sum to pay for the services of such men as should sit on the benches of our Superior Courts. In fact, if the best men at the bar could be induced to become Judges for $10,000, or even $20,000 a year, we are sure that the community would eventually feel that this sum had been well expended in securing their services. But this, as we repeat for now about the twentieth time, has nothing whatever to do with the proposition made by Supervisor Bell. *This gentleman proposes that a political body*, capable, when occasion serves—as was proved by the appointments made under the Registry law—of acting with the grossest partisanship, should bestow on the Judges during their term of office a larger sum per annum than that for which they agreed to serve,—an act which is plainly unconstitutional, and even if it were not unconstitutional, would be plainly inexpedient. It would be inexpedient even if the Judiciary were not elective, and to hold office during good behavior. As matters stand, it is more than inexpedient—it is dangerous, and even scandalous. Neither the character nor motives of men like Mr. Supervisor Bell, whose honor and integrity no respectable person can pretend to question, nor the integrity of the Judges now on the bench, which nobody doubts, in any way affects the merits of this scheme. It is as a precedent that it is objectionable. We object to it, because we believe that if it is once established, the day may come when corrupt Supervisors may reward corrupt Judges for *corrupt decisions, under its authority. We see* nothing in the character of the present times, and but little in our future prospects, to make this danger seem remote; and whether remote or not, that such a risk must be incurred at all, ought to settle the matter.

Supervisor Bell takes up once more in his argument the famous act of 1852. We can only reply, once more, that the Legislature's having been careless or foolish enough to pass such an act, does not excuse other people for acting under it when they are not absolutely compelled to do so. It is a bad act on the face of it, and had better be let alone. It ought to be an insult to the Judges to ask them to pass on its constitutionality. If Mr. Bell feels so strongly the inadequacy of our judicial salaries, let him do what in him lies to procure the *passage of a bill at the next session of the* Legislature, fixing the salaries of all Judges in this district, to be elected after the date of the said bill, at $6,000, or even at $10,000, and we can promise him our hearty and sincere support. But it would be suicidal for this or any other similar community, to abandon the rule which forbids a change in the rate of a Judge's compensation during his term of office.

It is certainly somewhat provoking to find one's self forced so often to comment afresh upon a matter about which no comment ought ever to have been needed. The pertinacity with which this well-meant but unwise attempt to override the principles of constitutional law is repeated, shows what vigilance is required in these days to save even a remnant of those guarantees for the security of liberty and property, which were bequeathed to us by a wiser and calmer generation.

Northern Cannibalism.

There is a small feud going on between the two organs of the Democracy in this City as to whether the mass of the Northern people really hate the Southerners or not. One of them, the *Journal of Commerce*, in a moment, we presume, of unusual tenderness, expressed its belief that such was not the case. For this it has been taken sharply to task by one of its brethren, who proclaims loudly that any doubt as to the sanguinary designs of the people of the North on the peace and persons of the Southern planters is flat treason to the Democratic Party. It appears, in short, that the only portion of the Northern public who are not thirsting for slaveholders' blood are those persons who follow the lead of Hon. Fernando Wood and Hon. Gerrit C. Bronson. We find by the result of the last election in this City that these humane and peaceable individuals number in all about 30,000. So that, according to this new article in the Democratic creed, there are in this City fifty thousand, and in the rest of the North about three millions of full-grown men who earnestly desire, and are resolutely bent on the massacre and pillage of all families resident South of Mason and Dixon's line.

In the presence of this appalling result, which we have worked out with great pains, it is somewhat difficult to know what advice to offer to the 30,000 spotless sheep in this City who walk so meekly in the ways of mercy, under the pastoral guidance of Messrs. Wood and Bronson. We think, however, that there can be no question that they are far too innocent to remain any longer in the midst of a community of such unmitigated wolves, cut-throats and highwaymen as the rest of us seem to be. We confess, with sorrow and humiliation, that the frantic desire entertained by the farmers, mechanics and merchants of this State, New-England and the West, to imbrue their hands in Southern blood and set Southern mansion-houses on fire, renders them anything but desirable associates for the more moral and religious members of the Mozart Hall Democracy, their wives and families. That so large a body of civilized men should become so entirely abandoned of murder and arson, and that so many fathers of families should conceive such a craving for the blood of Virginian and Carolinian infants, is certainly one of the most remarkable phenomena of the age; but such, we are told, is the fact. And since it is a fact, we think the Wood Democracy, who are not yet tainted by this horrible heresy, should at once betake themselves to some latitude where a better morality prevails.

What has spread this fiendish love of slaughter amongst so large a body of apparently well-meaning, good-natured people, it is difficult to say. The Democratic organ to which we have referred ascribes it to the "Van Buren leaven." This insidious poison has apparently been diffused through the length and breadth of the land, and its consumption in greater or less doses has at last led to the general prevalence of the unnatural cannibalistic cravings which we deplore. Unless some unforeseen change occurs, Southern families cannot be too careful of their babies. It is rumored that arrangements are actually being made for supplying the Northern markets with these helpless beings during the cold weather, as an article of food, and that several Republican and Abolitionist clubs have made arrangements to sup together, once a week, off this horrid fare. When one reflects *that all this has been brought about by the* "Van Buren leaven," and that those depraved tastes are encouraged by the "Buffalo hunt" and the "Albany Regency," one can hardly contain one's indignation within sensible limits. One is almost tempted, in fact, into making as great an ass of one's self as the Northern bobbies to whom we owe the alarming balderdash which here attracts our notice.

Louis Napoleon in Ireland.

The Catholic laity in Ireland are beginning to find themselves in a position, the difficulties of which are daily increasing. When the Italian war broke out, the avowed hostility of the English Ministry to Napoleon's enterprise, led most of them into an enthusiastic support of the whole movement, and *the feeling rose to fervor, when there appeared* a probability of tracing the descent of McMahon, of Magenta, back to the McMahon's of Limerick. The failure of the French Marshal to produce his family papers, though it disappointed the "Mayoress" of the City of the Violated Treaty, did not abate the natural enthusiasm for the French army, when it began to be bruited abroad that Louis Napoleon would next turn it against England. "The French" once more "were coming," and a large number of the Irish Liberals indulged in visions of the future, in which the comfort of the Anglo-Saxon race did not form a prominent feature. The clergy during most of this time held their peace. They did not approve of the Italian rising against Austria, for the simple reason that the Emperor of Austria is a much better Catholic than the mass of his Italian subjects are, but they had strong hopes that Louis Napoleon would *bring the Pope out of the convulsion* without any damage to his sovereignty. This hope was strengthened by the peace of Villafranca, as by that arrangement His Holiness was elevated to a pitch of moral, or, at least, of temporal dignity, as President of the Confederation, which he had not before occupied since the peace of Westphalia.

Matters remained in this state until the Emperor's reply to the Cardinal Archbishop of Bordeaux began to excite fears that he was about to connive at the revolt of the Bolognese and the annexation of Romagna to Sardinia. These apprehensions have received a fresh stimulus from the permission accorded to Buoncompagni to include the rebellious province in his regency—an act which the clergy regard "as an unmistakable recognition of the revolutionary authority." And in the language of a letter recently published in the Irish journals *from a person occupying a high position at* Rome,

"To the Emperor—we say it with regret—and to the Emperor alone, is owing the present state of Italian affairs. He has not been a mere passive spectator of events, but artfully fomented the insurrectionary policy, by suffering its agents to exercise authority in Central Italy."

The point has now been reached when denunciations of Louis Napoleon are to take the place of laudations, and an agitation is to be got up for the avowed purpose not only of expressing sympathy with the Pope, but of petitioning the Queen to throw her influence in Congress into the scale on behalf of the restoration of Bologna to the States of the Church, and the maintenance of his Holiness' Government intact. Bitter a pill as this new policy must be to the mass of the laity, they have, it seems, to swallow it with the best grace in their power. They have to abuse the French, denounce Louis Napoleon, and *à fortiori*, his myrmidon McMahon, of Limerick—and worse than all, seek to influence the very Government whose overthrow at the hands of the eldest son of the Church they were earnestly desiring only a few months ago, to protect the Church against the evil designs of this very eldest son. More than this, they have to repudiate in set terms the very principle of popular sovereignty, and of national rights and national independence, upon which their whole case in the time-honored cause of *Ireland* vs. *England* rests, and adopt without so much as a grimace, the very rule of the right of the strongest to govern, under which Ireland herself has shed so many bitter tears, and against which twenty generations of her people have protested sword in hand.

County meetings are accordingly being held all over the county, and presided over by bishops, for the purpose of denouncing the Bolognese, Louis Napoleon and Victor Emanuel, and affirming the doctrine that the temporalities of the Popedom are the patrimony of the Church, and cannot be touched without sacrilege. This, too, is in direct contradiction to the views of the temporal power of the Pope generally held by the Irish laity until within the last ten years. No people in the world had ever beheld so glorious an illustration of the degree to which the Church may flourish, and the firmness of the hold which she may lay on the hearts of millions of believers, without a cent of worldly endowments except what voluntary offerings might create, as Irish history furnishes; and the mass of Irish laymen have consequently always maintained that the Pope, without an acre of territory, would, if possible, be a better Pope than ever. The change—and we have no doubt the unwelcome change—which is now coming over the spirit of their dream, is the first fruit of the strong ultramontane element which the accession of Dr. Cullen to the Primacy introduced into the Irish Church, and which may yet end in infecting it with the religious lukewarmness under which the Italian States are laboring, and to which the present dangers of the Popedom are very largely due.

Christmas Gifts.

The curiosities of advertising literature are never so racy as about this season of the year. Christmas, as is well known, has, or is supposed to have, a very relaxing effect upon the purse-strings, and the noble army of martyrs always ready to sell out their whole stock of earthly goods at an "alarming sacrifice," find in Holiday Week another army of purchasers more eager to buy than in any other week of the fifty-two. To avail themselves of this disposition to purchase, however, it is necessary for the vendere to bring their wares by hook or by crook into the vague category of holiday presents, and the public is accordingly called upon every day through the advertising columns of the newspapers, to purchase, as "Christmas boxes" and New-Year's gifts, a variety of articles which, at any other season of the year, would hardly be considered the most natural symbols and evidences of affection. Plate, and jewelry, and books, are of course old and well known indications of love and friendship, and so are cakes, and toys, and almost all imaginable pretty things which are portable as well as pretty. But when the merry Christmas comes, the whole universe becomes inadroit with tender and emotional significance. We are encouraged to present our friends with mattresses, bedsteads, pantaloons, India-rubber coats, pots of French mustard, bottles of pickles, sheets, table-cloths, barrels of beef. Pig-lead itself appears then to become poetic, and the sweetest relations of life to breathe their soft inspirations through vinegar crusts and sides of bacon.

One is struck with wonder on perusing these annual invitations. How marvelously they exemplify the variety, which, as the proverb assures us, exists in the mind of man!

That the good-will of the rich to the poor should exhibit itself in the solid shape of food and furniture, rather than in the graceful nothings which are so eloquent of the regard of equals for equals, is natural enough, and altogether commendable. We have heard of charitable ladies who have bestowed artificial flowers and pots of marmalade on their famished neighbors, but these instances of misplaced affection are not to be presumed to be very numerous. There is doubtless good, hearty, sensible, Christian kindness enough in the wealthier circles of such a metropolis as New-York, which finds its way in substantial comforts to the homes of the less fortunate at this Christmas season, to account for a considerable proportion of these holiday appeals in the name of butter, bread, boots and bedsteads. But the appeals themselves recognise no such distinctions, and on perusing them, odd visions float irresistibly up before the fancy. Are there dear old uncles among us who astound their nieces and nephews on Christmas morning with a van-full of feather beds? Are there lovely girls whose admirers woo them with seductive jars of mixed pickles? Do cousins exchange bootjacks, and kinsmen long estranged draw near to one another with reciprocal cork-screws, on this auspicious day? Be this as it may, the steady growth of specific Christmas advertisements in our great cities is a cheerful and wholesome sign of our social life. The custom of gifts, liable as it is, like all good *customs, to fall into formalism and empty* habit, is a kindly and genial custom, and strikes its roots deep into the best recesses of our nature. It argues the prevalence of the finer ties which link man to man, and strengthen that invisible net-work of domestic feelings and sympathies which underlies all the social fabric, and makes it endearingly beautiful and vigorous. Let Christmas then bring on his whole jolly train, swelling each year with new accessions, however quaint and new. And let our Christmas-keeping readers remember that the gift's prosperity is in the spirit which gives it; that a bushel of turnips or an ell of pink ribbon may be made *by a true heart to say more and better things* than the rarest bouquet, or the most brilliant *parure*, which comes empty of any tribute *deeper than its own beauty*.

Southern Students in New-York.—Gov. Wise's promises of military honors and munificent donations have failed to turn the heads of all the Southern students at the North. The medical students of New-York, natives of the South, yesterday held a meeting in this City, to consult upon the propriety of imitating the step taken by their fellow-countrymen in Philadelphia. Their proceedings were orderly and rational in the highest degree, and when the issue of the proposed exodus was finally put, but fourteen out of more than three hundred students present pronounced in favor of shaking off the dust of their shoes against us.

This result does equal credit to the good sense and the patriotism of the gentlemen concerned, and we trust it may do something to counteract the injurious influence of the escapade perpetrated by their comrades in Philadelphia. It should also be noted as a fresh testimony to the prevalent nationalism and conservative right feeling of this imperial City, whose good name has been of late so sadly battledored between the Democratic Scaplin and the Republican Jeremiah.

The fourteen seceders themselves may perhaps end by thinking it best to stay where they are and put up with the Union since New-Orleans, to which they applied as a City of Refuge, has kindly informed them that she "will receive them with open arms," on condition of their paying all the usual fees! There is no Gov. Wise in Louisiana; and if we may venture to offer a word of advice to these ill-treated pilgrims, we should warn them that the study and practice of medicine on the shores of the Mississippi is not unattended with peril as well as expense. A young surgeon cannot even be sure of an aneurism in New-Orleans without fighting for it, as was sadly exemplified in the great case of Choppin *vs.* Foster some time since.

The "Octoroon" War.—The brilliant and attractive play of the "Octoroon" at the Winter Garden seems to prosper upon the lopping off of some of its limbs, very much as trees do by pruning. The admirable acting of Mrs. Allen in the character of *Zoe*, combined with the attractive effect of the thousand idle rumors which always spring up out of a little "difficulty," crowd the house nightly, and as there is not the remotest prospect that the law will interfere in the matter, otherwise than to swell the throng of people who go to see a "litigated" piece because it is "litigated," just as old ladies in the rural districts assemble and gather themselves together at funerals, the manager may be congratulated on the complete success not only of his piece, but also (if we may be pardoned so preposterous a pun) of his wax.

The Southern Mail Route in a Bad Way.—We received yesterday (Dec. 21) the New-Orleans mails of Thursday morning, Dec. 8; the time required for the transit from city to city having been nearly fourteen days. On the previous day, New-Orleans papers of Dec. 12 were received here by Adams Express. The regular mail delivery on Tuesday brought advices to Dec. 12. There is evidently something out of joint on the great Southern mail route. What is it?

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From the Pacific Coast.

Game on Preservation of the Game Bill—The Mercer Mining Case—Severe Fire—Marine Intelligence.

St. Louis, Wednesday, Dec. 21.

The Overland Mail, with San Francisco dates of the 10th ult., passed Stations [illegible] last night, and will be due here [illegible] night. The detention of the mail was caused by the high water in the streets of Texas and the severe weather on the plains.

In the case of Mercer Reese against the Mercer Mining Company application will be made for a writ of error, with the view of bringing the case before the United States Supreme Court.

The steamer Sierra Nevada was to leave San Francisco on the 20th ult. for Panama, to take New-York mails of Dec. 5.

The steamer Ocean Queen reached San Francisco on the 20th, coming much injuring.

A severe gale occurred on the coast, causing much damage to the shipping in the harbor. The schooner Gem of Monterey was lost, and several others were badly injured.

A fire occurred in San Francisco on the 19th, destroying property to the amount of [illegible] last.

The Abolitionist brig Jane from Rio Janeiro, which was supposed to have [illegible] was discovered on the Mexican coast. [illegible] New were dead, including three officers, while [illegible] in a boat at San Blas.

A slight shock of an earthquake was felt at San Francisco on the 20th.

It was reported at San Francisco that the gubernatorial contest would be determined between Weller, Baldwin, and the election, it was supposed, would be postponed until next session.

The Revenue cutter Wm. L. Marcy had returned to San Francisco, being unable to land at Farallone Island in consequence of a severe gale.

Business in San Francisco was dull, and since the departure of the last mail no sales of importance had taken place. Sales of 300 casks of lard at 13½c. had been made.

A large amount of rain had fallen.

Sailed on the 27th, bark J. E. Stone, for Hong Kong.

Affairs at Charlestown, Va.

Case of Andrew Hunter.

Charlestown, Wednesday, Dec. 21.

The military left Harper's Ferry on foot for the railroad can carry them homeward. The Prince Guards left this morning. The military Commission will cease on Saturday, when Gen. Taliaferro and his staff will depart. The restoration of the civil government and civil rights will be the occasion of a grand jubilee among our people.

President Buchanan has addressed a note to Andrew Hunter asking whether Hunter will be ready to try the United States Court or by the Virginia authorities. He was unable to give any definite answer on account of the refusal of Attorney Hagner to assist in his defense.

Letter from Gov. Wise.

Fredericksburg, Wednesday, Dec. 21.

The Committee of Arrangements of the Union meeting received a letter from Gov. Wise, acknowledging the reception of the proceedings of the Union meeting from this city. He says:

"Your State, in the late disturbance, has acted the part of a sister State. We rely upon her loyalty to conservative principles as they are declared in the Constitution of the Union, and we trust that the sentiment of her citizens would be our brethren in some imagined wrongs to other Commonwealths. I will invite the Legislature of Virginia, now in session, to take an order upon the presentation of a flag, which, I pray, may be a sign of our union forever."

The Movements of the Southern Students.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, Dec. 21.

A morning paper states that a dispatch was received last evening from several Southern students advising the students not to mix in politics, but to obey where they are. It is also reported that the number of some of the students telegraphed to their seat not to join in the movement. It is almost certain, however, that two hundred will leave to-night, one hundred and fifty of whom will stop in Richmond.

Burning of the Commercial House at Rockland, Me.

Rockland, Me., Wednesday, Dec. 21.

The Commercial House in this city was totally destroyed by fire last night. Loss about $12,000, one-third of which is insured. The falling of a chimney killed James Grace and severely injured Edward Lord and James Ellis. Lord, it is thought, will die.

Non-Arrival of the Asia.

Sandy Hook, Wednesday, Dec. 21—5 P. M.

There are as yet no signs of the steamship Asia, now about due off this point, with Liverpool dates of the 10th inst. Weather clear. Wind N. W. and moderate.

NATIONAL COMMITTEES.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

MEETING AT THE ASTOR HOUSE.

The Republican National Committee met at the Astor House at 12 M., yesterday, Gov. Morgan, of New-York, presiding. The following delegates were present:

Joseph Bartlett, Maine.	Norman B. Judd, Ill.
Geo. G. Fogg, N. H.	James Pitcher, Jr.
John Z. Goodrich, Mass.	Frederick Chandler, Miss.
Wm. S. Chase, R. I.	J. B. Grimes, Iowa.
Gideon Welles, Conn.	C. Sherrit, Wisconsin.
Gov. E. D. Morgan, N. Y.	Martin F. Conway, Kansas.
James T. Shannon, N. J.	Lewis Cleghane, N. C.
Thomas Williams, Penn.	Alfred Caldwell, Va.
George Harris, Md.	Jas. A. Seddon, Va.
Cassius M. Clay, Ky.	Wm. A. Howard, Mich.
Thomas Spencer, Ohio.	

The Committee was in session until a late hour last evening. The time was spent principally in discussing the propriety of holding the national convention, at which a nominee for the Presidency is to be selected at one of the several places which were proposed. Among those were Wheeling, Va., Harrisburg, Pa., St. Louis, Philadelphia, Chicago, Indianapolis, Cleveland, Pittsburgh and Washington, D. C. It was not until 6 o'clock in the evening that it was finally decided that the Convention should be held at Chicago, on the 13th of June, 1860.

THE NATIONAL AMERICAN COMMITTEE.

MEETING AT PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, Dec. 21.

The National American Central Committee convened to-day at the American House. Hon. James Buchanan was appointed Chairman, and Hiram Ketchum Secretary.

A Committee was then appointed to confer with the Committee appointed by the Washington meeting on Monday night, "to consider a plan of organization for uniting the opposition to the Administration," consisting of A. H. H. Stewart, of Virginia, Anthony Kennedy, of Maryland, Reverdy Johnson, of New-York, Richard Dunlap, of Kentucky, and John Bacon, of Pennsylvania.

A Committee was also appointed to prepare an address to the American People.

No other action was decided on.

The session was chiefly devoted to a private discussion of the claims of a number of prominent men to fill the Presidential Chair.

Hon. James Bowen, of New-Jersey, was appointed a Committee to meet the Washington Committee in that City on Friday evening.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Poisoned by Drinking Water Tinged.—Mr. Hermann Mommsen and family—in all seven persons—were, a few days ago, seized with sickness, and every appearance of poison was manifested. Dr. Samuel J. Swaine, having been called to attend them, succeeded in tracing the poison to the lead water pipe by which the City water is conducted into the standing in the pipe for some time. The evidence of the presence of poison is unmistakable. Yesterday all those affected were considered in a convalescent state.

Fires—Accident.—House No. 220 Adelphi-street was set on fire yesterday, through the carelessness of a child in handling matches. The flames were extinguished by the police, with a damage to the premises of about $100. A man, named John Jones, while assisting in extinguishing the fire, fell from a window in the third story of the house to the pavement, but without receiving any serious injury. House No. 41 Fourth-street was damaged by fire Tuesday night to the extent of $200.

Fluid Accident.—A servant girl, residing in the family of Mr. Coombs, in Myrtle, near Hanover avenue, was so badly burned by fluid that she cannot recover. She attempted to fill a lamp while standing near a stove. The fluid ran over upon her dress, and fire was communicated from the stove.

Liquor-Dealers' Association.—This Association has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President—William Howard; Vice-President—John McKenna; Secretary—John Johnson; Assistant—Peter Cleasson.

Body Found.—The body of a small child, neatly packed in a box, was found, yesterday, in the water in Thorne's Dock. It was placed in charge of the Coroner.

City Court.—Calendar for this day.—Nos. 19, 44, 62, 63, 15, 16, 24, 28, 29, 12, 13, 30, 31, 34, 36, 37, 38.

Medical Chemistry.

THE GRAND ACTION AGAINST REV. DR. ACHILLI—ALLEGED PERSECUTION AND APPLAUSE.—Dr. GRAHAM ACHILLI, celebrated for the persecution which he has suffered from the Church of Rome, and well-known to the readers of the Sunday Dispatch, was arrested on the complaint of the Rev. Dr. Cummings, of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, who accused the Doctor of having violently and forcibly struck him in the face. The affair, it appears, arose from a sermon which Dr. Cummings had preached on the Sunday previous, in which he was supposed to have alluded to Dr. Achilli in a very personal manner. The Doctor, it appears, was in the audience, and was so much excited by the sermon, that he felt it fell to conclude that the charge of libel could not be made good before a Bigoted Jury, he thought, however, that a piece of domiciliary, and therefore felt the following

[illegible]

Dr. Achilli, on the days and during the time of the Inquisition, was in the habit of committing, each commit the crime of fornication in having frequent intercourse contrary to law, as deponent is well believes, and therefore he prays that said Achilli and Mary Rogue may be apprehended and dealt with according to the law in such cases made and provided, and dealt with as justice may require.

Deponent further makes oath that he is a Protestant, and has been for many years a member of the Presbyterian Church, and that he is not actuated by any malice or ill-will against said Dr. Achilli, but solely by a desire to see the laws of this country, which he believes to be sufficient for the purpose, properly administered.

Sworn before me, at the City of Hobokenville, in said County, this 20th day of December, 1859.

JUSTUS SMITH.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

MONTHLY SALES.

[illegible]

WALUABLE LOTS ON CENTRAL PARK AND OTHER LOCALITIES.—A large plot on 6th-av., below 34th st.

[illegible]

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—TWO LOTS, 25 feet front by half the block in depth, situated on 86th-st., between 9th and Broadway, together with a good [illegible] building thereon, 36 feet by 60, running across the rear of said lots, with a good 20-horse engine, boiler, belting and shafting throughout the building, with planing machine, mortising machine, work-benches, &c. Everything complete for a builder, or should it be wanted for other purposes, the machinery will be taken out. Inquire at No. 63 10th-av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR NEW-York property, a valuable farm of 60 acres in New-Jersey, 100 hours from New-York, 3½ minutes walk from railroad depot. There is upon the farm a very convenient house, [illegible] barns, and [illegible] one stable, two tenant houses, a quantity of the choicest fruit. Situation most beautiful. For further particulars, apply to GEORGE H. KNOWHILL, No. 191 Greenwich-st. Other property for sale or exchange.

FOR SALE—SIX HUNDRED LOTS LOCATED [illegible] 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th-avs., and 54th, 55th and 56th-sts., fronting adjoining the new proposed chain of parks, commanding the best and most extensive view of New-York Bay and City. The City Railroad cars are constantly passing this property, and only 20 minutes ride to the ferry. Building Associations and capitalists are requested to examine this property. Apply to J. F. BERGEN, Executor, No. 39 Vesey-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, No. 45 East 20th-st., between 4th and Lexington-avs.; the location one of the best on Murray Hill. It has all the modern improvements, black walnut finish, [illegible] hard woods in parlor story, and mahogany blinds. The house is first-class in all its parts. Inquire on the premises, of HAMILTON & RYER, Builders.

ATTORNEY-STREET.—FOR SALE BY ORDER of Executors, to close an estate, the two commodious two-story and attic brick houses, with sub-cellars, Nos. 9 and 11 Attorney-st.; lots 18 ft. 9 in. by 100 ft. The houses are in good order, and have gas and Croton water and are well adapted for the residence of genteel families. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 36 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—A HOUSE AND EIGHT LOTS OF ground at Yonkers, on the Hudson River. Fifteen trains of cars each way daily. House modern built, contains 11 rooms, gas, range, heater, &c., beautifully situated, commanding a view of the river for 20 miles. Barn, stable, shade and fruit trees. Part of the purchase money can remain. Apply to C. A. PEASE & CO., No. 261 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—ON THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF Lexington-av. and 30th-st., the elegant 3-story brown-stone front house, front full size; has all the modern improvements and is in all its parts. Also, two brown-stone front houses on 29th-st., adjoining, furnished in the very best style. Inquire of GEO. J. HAMILTON, No. 287 Lexington-av.

A CHURCH SITE FOR SALE—THE FINEST in the City, between 37th and 38th sts., east of 5th-av., being a plot of 120 lots. Also for sale, valuable property in Greenwich-st., next to the corner Jay-st.; also in Lispenard-st., between Church-st. and West Broadway, each 50 x 100. WARNER PLATT, No. 656 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A FIRST-class brown-stone house, situated in South Brooklyn, occupied by owner, and complete with all improvements including hot water furnace; will be sold at a bargain for cash, or for unencumbered real near the City. Address C. A. G., Box No. 108 Times Office.

FARMS, SELECTED COUNTRY RESIdences, and building sites, commanding fine river and inland views, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap by E. SEYMOUR, Counsellor, Examiner and Real Estate Agent, No. 21 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—TWO VALUABLE LOTS ON DEVOnshire-st., between 23d and 24th sts. The neighborhood is improving very fast; there are five fine brownstone houses just finished. Enquire of E. V. CRABTO, Randall's Island, foot of 120th-st., East River.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—FOR SALE—A [illegible] brown-stone front house, with all modern improvements, in perfect order, situated in Remsen-st.; half the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply to MANN & BODMAN, Attorneys, Jauncey Court, No. 39 Wall-st.

FIRST-CLASS FARMING LANDS IN IOWA—Will be given in exchange for stocks of merchandise. Where the stock is sufficiently large part cash will be paid. Letters addressed to Box No. 3,317 New-York Post-office, will receive immediate attention. MASON, BISHOP & CO.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, A NEW FOUR-story, high-basement brown-stone house and lot, with all modern improvements, in Lexington-av., second house above 35th-st., on easy terms; also, one house on 30th-st., first house east of Lexington-av. Price $11,500. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN Leavenworth City, Kansas, improved and unimproved. The owner, with maps, may be seen at the office of J. D. SIMPSON, Continental Bank Buildings, Nassau-st., for ten days, from 10 to 2 o'clock.

V. H. DAY.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BRICK BUILDING, Navy-st., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, 100 feet square, ground 115x135, with [illegible] for manufacturing purposes. Apply to H. R. KELLOGG, No. 23 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—TWO VALUABLE LOTS OF ground, West 24 and 25 East 26th-st., between 5th and Madison-avs. Inquire of SAML. WATERBURY, No. 21 Bleecker-st., corner of Mercer-st.

FOR SALE—NEARLY TWO-THIRDS OF THE block situated between 10th and 11th-avs. and 35th and 36th sts., being ten blocks west of the Central Park. Apply at No. 189 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE BRICK HOUSE No. 17 Phillips-place, Brooklyn, with all modern conveniences. S. COCKCROFT, 23 Merchants' Exchange.

LOTS, WITH A LOAN, TO RESPONSIBLE builders, located on Lexington-av., below 42d-st.; and on Gray, above 40th-st. WARNER PLATT, No. 656 6th-av., between 36th and 39th sts.

ROBT. E. DABB, REAL ESTATE AGENT, No. 10 BROADWAY.—Houses let and rents collected. Terms moderate. [illegible] References—Ex-Mayor Harper, Leonard W. Kipp, Esq., Matthias Clark, Esq.

REAL ESTATE AND TELEGRAPHICAL SUBWAYS and MAPS, Patent Office and other Drawings, handsomely executed by GEO. E. WOODWARD, Civil Engineer and Draughtsman, No. 79 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A CHECK OF EAGLE BANK, BOSTON, on the American Exchange Bank, New-York, No. 3,159, dated 7th December, 1859, in favor of Brown, Overtons & Co., for $2,000. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped. NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1859.

LOST—THIS DAY, DECEMBER 21, IN A TWENTY-[illegible] Richard-st. wage, $12, consisting of 6 tens on Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of Providence, R. I., and one five on the American Exchange Bank of this City; and a one dollar note. One third of the amount will be paid to the finder on returning it to No. 111 West 23d-st.

LOST—IN AN EIGHTH-AVENUE ONE-HORSE car, on Wednesday, Dec. 21, between 23d-st. and Canal-st., a lady's handsome double-case enameled gold watch, with gold chain, buckle and seals attached. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving at No. 64 West-st., basement office.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 21, IN Broadway, between Canal and 10th sts., a small parcel in brown paper containing a STOCK DRAFT. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at No. 261 Broadway, up stairs.

CERTIFICATE LOST.—NOTICE.—CARTIFICATE No. 78, issued to Robert Cadman for twenty shares of Bank of New-York stock having been lost, application will be made for renewal of the same.

A. JONES, NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN-STREET, [illegible]

TO LET.

ROBT. E. DABB, REAL ESTATE AGENT, No. 10 BROADWAY.—Houses let, Leases negotiated, Rents collected. Refer to Mayor Harper, Leonard W. Kipp, Esq.

TO LET—HOTEL TO LET, AT ISLIP, LONG ISLAND. The Champlin House, with about 40 acres of land, fronting on Long Island Sound, which is well stocked with fish; 1½ miles from New-York, 1½ miles from Sayville, the location being the finest in the South Bay. For further particulars, inquire, at the stock, of JOSEPH W. SNEEDS, Grocers' Bank.

TO THE LET—THE NEW STORE NO. 202 THIRD-av., in front of Washington Market. Also the Cellar, with Store-house, gardener's house and [illegible] situated on East River, at the foot of 53d-st. [illegible] Apply to GEORGE JONES, No. 249 Broadway, Room No. 1.

TO LET—DESIRABLE APARTMENTS IN THOSE beautiful new buildings on 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., first floor, two rooms, three bedrooms, [illegible] gas, water, bath, &c., rent $300; second floor, two parlors, three bedrooms, kitchen, rent $360; third floor, two rooms, three bedrooms, kitchen; rent $300. Inquire of JOHN C. [illegible] on the premises.

TO LET—THE NEW THREE-STORY PORTLAND stone house, No. 27 6th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 18 feet wide by 45 feet deep. Will be leased for term of years, and possession given immediately. Apply at No. 40 West 45th-st., or to LIV. LIVINGSTON, 41 Nassau-st.

TO LET—OFFICES IN THE NEW BUILDING, No. 27 Broadway, corner Fulton-st., suitable for [illegible] Insurance Companies, Bankers, &c. Apply on the premises, or J. N. JAQUES, room No. 7.

TO LET, OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER stories of a new building, 50 feet by 100 feet, suitable for business purposes, having finished walls, gaslights, gas and Croton water; well lighted from both streets. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 202 WILLIAM-ST., 100 ft. deep, with a room adjoining, 20 ft. square; [illegible] for light manufacturing. Also Wm. and 115 Nassau-st. Enquire of M. J. Gilbooly, 39 Nassau-st.

TO RENT.—A LARGE ROOM, WELL LIGHTED, in the 4th story of the Times Building. Possession can be had at once.

TO LET.—HOUSE NO. 20 BEACH-ST., with all the modern improvements. Inquire of GEORGE C. BYRNE, No. 208 West-st., up stairs.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, AND NO rent to pay; four grown persons will retain board; location very fine, and the furniture rosewood, including a splendid rosewood piano. A party without children preferred. Apply at KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—ON FOURTH-av., for $100 a month, and possession given at once. For full particulars, call on KINSHIMER, No. 343 4th-av.

SLAUGHTER AND PACKING HOUSE TO LET.—The well-known premises in 18th-st., New-York, formerly occupied by Van Brunt & Watsons. Also, the smoke-house and store, No. 206 Chambers-st. Will be let separate or together. For particulars inquire of ELY HOPPOCK, No. 26 William-st., and GEORGE N. SEYMOUR, No. 200 Chambers-st., assignees of Van Brunt & Watsons.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EMpire Works, foot of East 24th-st. Premises and power adapted to heavy work. Engines 1,000 horse-power. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

FURNISHED APARTMENTS WANTED IN the City, by a family residing in the country. There will be required a parlor, four bed-rooms and the use of Kitchen. For satisfactory accommodations in a good neighborhood, $100 per month will be paid. Private family preferred. Address Box No. 3,571 Post-office.

WANTED TO HIRE—IN THE CITY A SMALL house or suitable apartments for a small family, about seven rooms; rent $300 to $400. Possession wanted immediately. Address A. B. HOUSE, Box No. 168 Times Office.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 26 West 23th-st., near 6th-av., is now open for the reception of pupils. The "PRIVATE CLASS" meets three times a week. This Class offers peculiar advantages to young ladies who have left school, and wish to pursue with masters a course of HISTORY, LITERATURE, LANGUAGES and MUSIC. For the latter accomplishment, the most distinguished talent is secured.

An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

R. E. I.

The Winter term of the ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack-on-the-Hudson, will commence November 21.

For admission or Circulars containing full particulars address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

PRIVATE LESSONS IN FRENCH BY E. HIEDS, late Professor of French at Hempstead Institute. Refers to President New-York Free Academy. Address No. 429 Pacific-st., corner of Nevins, Brooklyn.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

On Washington Square, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, (Messrs. CLARK and FANNING, Principals.) Male pupils of all ages received at any time, and prepared for business or college. School quarters begin Nov. 29, Feb. 6 and April 6.

THE VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE.

An English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 2 and 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, near 5th-av., New-York, will reopen, after the Christmas holidays, on Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1860. For circular, giving full information, apply to Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D., Principal.

TO THE PATRONS OF NAZARETH HALL BOARDING-SCHOOL.—In consequence of a change of hours on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, our New-York scholars will leave Easton by the 8:45 train on Friday morning, Dec. 23, direct for Jersey City, and land at the foot of Cortlandt-st. at about 1 o'clock P. M. EDWARD H. BEICHEL, Principal Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

AMER. SCHOOL INST., NO. 346 BROADWAY.—Schools supplied with competent teachers. References: Faculties Rutgers College, Dr. Lowell Mason, et al. Wanted—two ladies, (German or French) to teach piano and singing, to go to Alabama and Pennsylvania; salary, $500 and $600, and board; also, several teachers of piano, guitar and singing. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE, N. Y.—$125 for board, furnished room, washing, fuel and common English, from Jan. 2 to close of Winter term. Superb brick buildings for ladies and gentlemen. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y., for a catalogue, or consult A TEACHER, at No. 197 9th-av.

BANJO, BANJO, BANJO—TAUGHT AT THE Pupil's residence in New-York and Brooklyn. Gentlemen desirous of becoming proficient players on the Banjo can do so by my new method, which is superior to any now in practice. Address G. C. D., Box No. 928 Times Office.

$32 50 PER QUARTER. ASHLAND INSTITUTE, GREENE Co., N. Y. Rev. HENRY J. FOX, A. M., Principal. Students (either sex) received any time.

$40 PER TERM. JANUARY 23 THE NEXT TERM opens of Hudson River Institute, at Claverack, Columbia County, New-York. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WHO SPEAKS VERY little English would like to give lessons in French either in a school or private family, in exchange for board and lodging. Address A. T. No. 117½ Grand-st., corner of Broadway.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, (with Gymnasium,) Broadway, S. E. cor. 13th-st. Circulars at the School.

TEACHERS.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT FRENCH LADY IS desirous of making an engagement with an educational institution or private family as resident or visiting governess, in this City or in the country, to teach the French language, drawing and painting in water-colors; has many years' experience in teaching these branches; and can refer to Rev. Dr. Bethune and other prominent persons. Address EDUCATION, Box No. 150, Times Office.

A FRENCH LADY, COMPETENT TO TEACH, besides her own language, arithmetic, drawing, etc., wishes to make an engagement for the afternoon with one or two families whose children require instruction at home, or with some persons desirous to learn French. Testimonials and City references given. Address FRENCH TEACHER, Box No. 166 Times office.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY FROM NEW England, educated at Mount Holyoke Female Seminary, and experienced in teaching, desires a situation as governess in a family, or as an assistant teacher in a school. Instruction given in the English branches, French or music. City references given. Address EDUCATION, Bible-house Post-office, New-York City.

WANTED—IN A FAMILY, LIVING IN THE country, an hour's distance from the City, a governess, competent to teach the usual English branches, together with French, German and music. Address, with terms and references, J. A., Box 1,166 Post-office.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

A TRUTH.

"It is nothing to gain popularity, but it is rarely that men retain it. Like money, some easy, so easy, popularity is a fickle affair, and requires careful nursing to keep it alive. Especially is this observable in mercantile affairs. If the reputation, which is but another name for popularity, is won by actual merit, it is lasting. MR. THOMAS E. AGNEW, the well-known importer, grocer, flour and tea-dealer, No. 385 Greenwich and 29 Murray-st., has,

by his straightforward course,
the fairness of his prices,
and the excellence of his stock
secured a reputation which will be lasting.

With a capital of $50,000,
he can defy competition, and afford to sell, at either wholesale or retail, at prices to suit everybody. Give him a call and be satisfied with the truth of our assertions. "New-York Atlas.

WOODWARD'S VERY CHOICE POP CORN is sold wholesale and retail at JOHN S. PIERCE'S Grocer, Wine, Tea and Fruit dealer, No. 288 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—None genuine except purchased at No. 288 Broadway.

ASTROLOGY.

48 CHRISTOPHER-STREET.—IF YOU wish to have true information of your affairs through life, then don't fail to consult Mrs. H. BORDER, the most true second sight gifted lady of information; the knowledge of which will save you years of sorrow and care. Her office is to No. 48 Christopher-street, near 6th-av.

AUCTION SALES.

REGULAR THURSDAY SALE OF STOCKS, HAND BONDS, ERIE R. R. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Dec. 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the Stock Exchange, No. 57 William-st.

10 shs. Artisans' Bk.	$100	20 shs. Oriental Bank	50
10 shs. Park Bank	100	10 Bank of Commerce	100
10 shs. N. A. Ins. Co.	50	10 shs. Home Fire Ins. Co.	100
5 shs. Manufrs. Ins. Co.	50	5 shs. Eagle Fire Ins. Co.	50
20 shs. Manif. Ins. Co.	25	10 shs. City Fire Ins. Co.	25
15 shs. Eagle Ins. Co.	50	20 shs. Washington Ins. Co.	50
10 shs. Howard Ins. Co.	50	10 shs. Williamsburgh City Ins.	50
20 shs. Falck. Stage Co.	100	10 shs. Mech. Ins. Co.	50
125 shs. Firemen's Fund Ins.	10	10 shs. Fulton Ins. Co.	50
50 shs. N.Y. Gas. Stock	10	10 shs. Nassau Ins. Co.	50
20 shs. Excelsior Ins. Co.	50	10 shs. Imp. & Trd. Ins.	25
50 shares Art. Ins. Co.	100	10 shs. Commercial Ins.	100

$6,000 Black River and Utica Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$6,000 Trenton Coal and Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$3,000 Northern Railroad of N. J. 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.

Securities received in addition to the regularly advertised list during every sale. Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Dec. 29. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every Monday and Thursday, or every day whenever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Exchange Room, No. 57 William-st., or Merchants' Exchange as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Interest allowed on deposits and dividends collected. Sales also made of real estate at public or private sale when desired. ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Auctioneer, Broker and Banker, No. 57 William-st., near Wall.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st. ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Dec. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 23 Nassau-st., a very large assortment of RICH HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, the property of a gentleman leaving for Europe. The furniture was made to order in Paris, in the most costly style, and intended for the owner's own use, consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, rosewood parlor suites, antique carved oak and parlor chairs, covered worked tapestry, superb [illegible] grand action piano-forte, made by Chickering, cost $1,000 last Fall, mosaic cabinet, ladies' bonheur de roses, secretary, inlaid China medallions, buhl work table, superb carved anti ne oak and book and silver cases, clocks, jardiniere liquor stand, bois de rose flower stand, canopy rosewood étagere, valuable étagere ornaments. Dining rosewood hall, rich carved sideboard, extensions, table de., buffet de., chairs richly carved in do., carved embossed morocco, cylinder French secretary, very valuable for library, made in Paris; dinner sets; enameled China; do. real French gold-band tea and coffee sets, do. green-raised flowers, do. [illegible] Sèvres, do. [illegible] Dresden, do. [illegible] Worcester, do. [illegible] Dresden, do. [illegible] Worcester, do. [illegible] Dresden, do. [illegible] Worcester

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
DEALERS IN FINE AND RACEAU GOLD, NEW-YORK CITY.
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 2 Wall-st.
Letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the various branches of Perkins, Fieldhouse, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

INTEREST COUPONS
of Illinois State, San Francisco City and Sacramento City and County Bonds.
Wanted, Sold, Bought or collected by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 16 Broadway.

GAS LIGHT STOCKS FOR SALE.
Gas Light Companies, Peoples' Gas Light of Twelve Years' dividends.
JOHN A. BURRAY,
No. 40 Wall-st., New-York,
Inventor of the Manhattan Gas Light Journal.

VAN ANTWERP & CO.,
DEALERS IN BANK NOTES, EXCHANGE AND BANK WARRANTS,
No. 2 Wall-st.
REMITTANCES made in all parts of the United States and Canada on the most favorable terms. Refer to Allen, Nat. N. Y. S. H. Arthur, Pres. Union Bank, N. Y.

EUGENE THOMSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 19 Wall-st., Buys and sells uncurrent Bank-notes, Bank Insurance Stocks at private sale. Prices of Insurance Stocks furnished on application.

W. HALLADAY'S NOTE BROKERS,
No. 40 WALL-STREET.
Money loaned on approved collaterals at lowest rates. Advances on Real Estate made on good securities.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF KENTUCKY BONDS.—Whereas, by an Act approved 14 March, 1860, the Governor of Kentucky was authorized to issue the bonds of the State of Kentucky, to the Ohio River Railroad Company, payable in 20 years from date, with interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable on the 1st day of January, and the 1st day of July, in each year, and the said Ohio River Railroad Company has duly applied for the issue of said bonds, to the Governor of said State, and has complied with the conditions of said Act, and the said Ohio River Railroad Company has duly assigned and transferred to the City of New-York, for the benefit of the holders of its bonds, the said bonds, to the amount of $1,000,000, bearing date from the October, 1860, and payable in thirty years from the date thereof, but the Governor of said State has refused to issue the said bonds, and the said Ohio River Railroad Company has duly applied for the issue of said bonds, and the said Governor

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible]

[illegible]

A Sunday-school teacher, employed yesterday in charge of a class in Mr. Peters, Rule & Lowe's store, No. 24 and 26 Broadway, which fell on Friday last, killed three persons, and caused the death of Mr. Wheaton J. Rice and Officer John Carroll, of the First Precinct. The operations were, of course, vehemently opposed by certain idlers, but they were kept at a safe distance by a police force. The party walls on each side still stand, but incline outwardly at the top, presenting a wide fissure, and so much fall is expected at any moment, that extreme precautions are taken by those employed in removing the rubbish.

Mr. Rice, one of the victims, was widely known and respected, and his unexpected death has caused great sorrow. He was engaged in the venison business at No. 49 Broad-street, adjoining the store which had fallen. With his son he had started for his residence, No. 269 Sackett-street, Brooklyn, and had reached the corner of Broad and Front streets, when he was overtaken by the porter of the store where the casualty happened, who informed him of the occurrence. He immediately returned, his son accompanying him. As they arrived opposite the place, the front wall fell, and he was overwhelmed in the ruins, while his son, who was standing by his side, escaped almost unharmed. Mr. Rice was born in Monmouth County, N. J. He was 59 years of age, and for a long period has resided in Brooklyn. At the last charter election in that city he was the Democratic candidate for Alderman of the Sixth Ward. A large number of his friends went to the station-house yesterday to look upon the body of a friend they had highly cherished, and many tears were shed over his mutilated and scarcely recognizable remains. After the body had been viewed by the deceased's family, it was placed in a coffin and removed to Brooklyn. It will be interred on Friday, at Freeport, N. Y.

Coroner [illegible] commenced an investigation, at 11 o'clock, into the cause of death of both the deceased. The inquest was held at the First Precinct Police-station, in Old-slip. The following-named gentlemen were impanneled as jurors:

John McClenachan, No. 69 Woodhull-street, Brooklyn; J. H. Bowman, No. 113 Front-street; W. S. Duncan, No. 85 Front-street; J. H. Bradley, No. 61 Front-street; Stephen White, No. 66 Front-street; R. Crooks, No. 66 Front-street.

The following testimony was taken:

Charles E. Clapp, of No. 210 Washington-street, Brooklyn, a clerk with Keed & Lowber, Nos. 24 and 26 Broad-street, deposed: Shortly after 3½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, I was in the front part of the store, near the door, when suddenly I heard a crash, and saw the rear part of the flooring fall; I immediately made my escape with four or five of my fellow-clerks; the names of those persons, besides the accident occurred are B. F. Baldwin, H. K. Batchelder, Wm. H. Bayard, G. A. Clapp and myself, besides the two porters, Lewis Barnard and Henry Weed; I returned to the building as soon as the dust had subsided and found all the employés were safe but Barnard, the colored porter; at the time the front wall was still standing; I entered the building and called for him, and he answered from the vault that he was safe; meanwhile the other porter went in search of an insurance patrol, but failing to find one he brought back Engine Company No. 30; some of the firemen and the policemen who had by that time reached the place, probably a dozen in all, went into the second story for the purpose of turning off the gas; that accomplished we returned to the first floor; the crowd was cleared out by the Police and I locked the door; two or three policemen and myself stood upon the stoop and others were on the sidewalk conversing on the matter, when I heard another crash inside, and being there was no danger I ran off. This was about half an hour subsequent to the falling of the rear walls; as I ran, front the walls came down, and the dust from the mortar and flour was so dense that we had to run off some distance for fresh air; we came back as soon as possible, and I assisted in removing the bodies of two men from the ruins; one of these men was able to walk away; I heard that a lady had also been extricated from the rubbish; I remained about the place until half-past nine o'clock, when I went home; I should judge there were a few hundred over 5,000 barrels of flour stored in the building at the time; most of these were on the third floor; last Winter the building was filled to its utmost capacity; this year it was not so full; we thought the building was not very strong—it had been giving a little, and Mr. Lowber, one of the proprietors, notified the owner or agents; yesterday morning some carpenters came with timber for the purpose of bracing the building, but I do not know whether they did anything; there was a dividing wall in the cellar, which was cracked over the arch.

To a Juror—I am unable to estimate the relative weight of our stock this season as compared with last; we are constantly receiving and delivering quantities of goods, and the stock varies greatly; besides flour, we have had in the building an assortment of goods, such as tobacco, coffee, grains, &c.

No other witness was examined, but as Mr. Clapp testified to the fact that the building had been considered insecure, the Coroner concluded to adjourn further investigation of the case until 9½ o'clock this morning, at which time he expects to procure the testimony of the carpenters who had been engaged on the day of the occurrence to brace up the building, so that upon whom the responsibility of the catastrophe rests, shall be discovered. Previous to adjourning, the Coroner and jury visited the ruins, and also viewed the body of Officer Seward, which had been removed from the City Hospital to his late residence in Trinity-place, near Cedar-street.

The Southern Students in New-York.

MEETING AT THE FOURTEENTH-STREET MEDICAL COLLEGE—SECESSION UNPOPULAR.

The students from the Southern States, who are at present in attendance at our various medical colleges, assembled last evening in the rooms of the University Medical College, to deliberate on the action which they should take with reference to leaving this City and pursuing their studies in Southern institutions. There were between three and four hundred in attendance.

Mr. Taylor, a graduate of the University of Virginia, was elected President.

The first business in order was the presentation of a report from the Committee on Resolutions, which had been appointed at a previous secret meeting of the students. The majority of the Committee submitted a report which expressed deep regret at the necessity which was forced upon the students of severing their connection with the best institution on the continent. The belief was expressed that there were institutions at home nearly as good as this; and in the present state of feeling at the North, there seemed to be no alternative but to patronize Southern schools rather than Northern.

The minority report expressed the most decided contempt for the whole North. The late Union meeting, it said, had been arranged and carried out by merchants purely from selfish motives, and with others of a like character which had been held elsewhere, was of no value whatever as an exhibition of the true state of feeling in this part of the country.

The enunciation of these sentiments called forth emphatic contradiction from one gentleman, who had formerly resided in the South, but, amid cries of "Put him out!" "Put him out!" he was ejected from the room.

Still another series of resolutions was then read, much more intense, and indeed vituperative in expression.

An excited debate ensued on the question of which report should be adopted, and just as the various gentlemen had begun to express themselves with much freedom, it was suggested by some cautious person that a reporter was present.

Cries of "What paper?" "What paper?"

The name of the *Herald* was announced. Great confusion ensued, and the room rang with cries of "Put him out!"

In an agitated and apparently alarmed state of mind, the Reporter arose and asked to be heard. He pleaded the extreme devotion to the South which the *Herald* had always exhibited, and asked to be allowed to remain. The plea was sound and irresistible, and was finally decided to waive further objection to the presence of the obnoxious individual, and the debate proceeded. Some of the students defended in an earnest manner the sincerity of the late Union demonstrations. Others, of course, denounced them with much bitterness as hypocritical. The debate was protracted until 4 late hour, and at its conclusion the resolutions were voted on separately, when those advocating the extreme disunion doctrine were lost.

Before the meeting adjourned a dispatch was received from those at the head of the New-Orleans medical institutions, expressing regret that the Southern students in New-York should feel obliged to take such action as that proposed, and stating further that they would be received there with open arms, and that their matriculation fees would be remitted. As the professor's fees, which are always paid in advance, are much the heaviest part of the expenses, and as nothing was said of remitting these, the response was regarded as not at all favorable to the adoption of the measures proposed.

Dr. Thomas finally made a motion, to the effect that all who were willing to pledge themselves to leave for the South should take their stand upon the platform. After much confusion the motion was adopted, and fourteen stepped upon the rostrum and appealed earnestly to their companions to follow their example, but in vain.

The meeting broke up with reiterated cheers for the *Herald* reporter to read to the assemblage what he had written of the proceedings.

Academy of Music.

Miss Patti's return to the scene of her first triumph, flushed, too, with a new success achieved in Philadelphia, was commemorated last night by a magnificent house, and by a warmth of appreciation which showed clearly the hold the young prima donna has already obtained on our community. That this pleasing bond will be strengthened with years there cannot be a doubt, for the lady's future is clearly in accord in the positive art march of all she has so far attained, and with the [illegible] of her [illegible] in which [illegible] is history. The [illegible] Paris to end in the best [illegible] correct note that we have lately noted. Her appearance in Italian opera, now almost wholly unknown, and even the Music of the Academy resolved from its ponderous orgie of bad grandeur and coarse taste. A question of direct appreciation thus submitted to the public was certain to be answered with promptitude. Miss Patti's success was the readiest and heartiest gift that has ever been bestowed on an artist in this country. The house last night, in numbers and character, was the first indorsement it has had, and every one lent his hand to it.

There is nothing new to be written about the opera of "Lucia di Lammermoor," except that Miss Patti's impersonation already gains dramatic strength. The best movements were as usual encored and applauded, and were interpreted with great skill. Miss Patti tore off all the honors with a blushing grace which we do not often see on the stage. The performance by the other artists was good.

To-night (Thursday) Miss Patti makes her second and last appearance in "La Sonnambula." It is stated that there will be no other performances at the Academy until February.

American Art.

SALE OF MR. BARBER'S STATUE OF "THE FISHER GIRL."

Barber's statue of "The Fisher Girl," to be sold by Lenox, at the Exchange to-day, at 12 o'clock, in point of its history, as well as of its intrinsic merits, is one of the most remarkable works of art which this country has yet produced. Wm. H. Barber was, nine years since, a young lawyer in the practice of his profession at Richmond, Va. Impelled by an innate love of art and a consciousness of artistic power, he disposed of his property, left the practice of his profession, and went to Florence. Here he at once began modelling from the life with great assiduity and spirit. His first work, the "Coquette," was early conceived, and executed before his hand had acquired the full mastery of the magic chisel. Yet it was recognized at once by his brother artists as a promise full of the future, and it was pronounced by Powers to be the finest *debût* he had ever seen. The "Coquette" was sold to a gentleman of St. Louis for $5,000, and has been recently on exhibition in this City. After the completion of the "Coquette" three more years of earnest labor and study produced Mr. Barber's statue of the "Fisher Girl." This work marked a decided advance in the sculptor's practical knowledge of his poetic art. It is a conception of great grace and tenderness, rendered with a loyal fidelity to the virginal forms of nature, which provoked the warmest commendations from the Florentine journals, and has elicited the more technical praise of the most skillful anatomists both in Italy and America. It is greatly to be desired, for the credit of our City as the munificent metropolis of American art, that this work of our young Virginian countryman should not be carried away from us, but should pass permanently into some one of our growing collections, either public or private.

Hart's Statue of Clay.—We have, at last, the gratification of announcing the arrival, in this country, of the statue of Henry Clay, ordered some fifteen years ago by the ladies of his native State. The work is now in the City of New-York, and will be brought on to this city without delay. Permission, we presume, will at once be asked of the Legislature to place it on the Public Square, but we do not suppose the formal inauguration will take place till the ensuing anniversary of "the great Commoner's" birth-day. We suggest an early meeting of the Committee to make the necessary arrangements.—*Richmond Whig.*

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....Dec. 21.

$600 Virginia 6s.fd	94	250 Reading Railroad	41¾
1,000 do	94	100 Mich. Cen. R	b10 29
4,000 Virginia 5s S. B.	93	100 do	s10 30
5,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	s10 80¾	50 do	s30 28¾
13,000 do	s6 80¾	20 do	30
2,000 do	80¾	100 do	b30 29
5,000 Missouri St. 6s	88¾	100 do	s30 28¾
25,000 do	83¾	50 New-Jersey Rd	120
1,000 Brook'n C. W. b.	102	200 Harlem R. Pref.	24¾
10,000 N. Y. Cent. 6s	91¾	200 do	b60 54¾
8,000 do	91¾	250 Panama Railroad	113
1,000 N. Y. C. R. 7s	100	500 do	s60 133
1,000 E. R. 2d M. B.	83 79	150 do	s30 133
4,000 M. Sd. 2d M. B.	41	450 do	133¼
1,000 La. C. & M. L. G. R.	14	150 Ill. Central R.	56¾
12 Cum. Cent. Pfd	19¾	120 do	b30 56¾
200 do	12¾	300 do	b30 60
50 Penn. Coal Co	83¾	6 Gal. & Chicago R.	65
50 N.Y. Central R.	b10 71¾	550 do	s60 62¾
1,200 do	71¾	75 do	s60 63
100 do	b60 71¾	100 do	at 15 63¾
100 do	71¾	200 Cl. & Toledo R.	15¾
250 do	b30 71¾	100 do	s30 15
555 do	77¾	430 Chic. & Rock I. R.	61¾
150 do	b10 71¾	50 do	s10 62¾
100 do	s60 71¾	450 do	s60 63¾
950 do	c 71¾	50 do	s60 62¾
100 do	s60 71¾	100 do	b7 62¾
200 do	72¾	300 do	62¾
200 Hud. Riv. R'd	s60¾	100 do	b60 62
250 do	b60 61		

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Brooklyn C. 6s	100¾	50 Hud. River R.	42¾
3,000 E. R. 2d M. B.	79	100 Reading R.	41¾
1,000 E. R. 2d M. B.	91¾	50 Panama R.	s10 133
3,000 Ill. Cen. R. B.	94¾	100 do	s60 133
50 Canton Co	b60 17¾	600 Ill. Central R.	56¾
10 Erie Railroad	34	300 do	s30 56¾
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	77¾	25 do	s60 56¾
650 do	77	50 do	56¾
100 do	s60 76¾	150 Chic. & Rk. Is. R.	b60 62¾
550 do	s30 76¾	150 do	62¾
500 do	s30 77	50 do	b60 63
25 Stonington R.	70		

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21—P. M.

We have had another dull day in the Stock Market. The dealings through the early part of the day manifested some steadiness in prices, but no general or particular strength in the speculative demand. Between the Boards there was a further concession on the Street on New-York Central, and sales as low as 77 ⅌ cent. cash. In the afternoon, on the printed list, the sales fell to 76¾, seller 30 days, but at the very close the turn was slightly upward, latest sales 77¼ cash, and 77 seller 30 days. While the weakness of this leading security on the Share list represses active speculation in the Western Roads, and other Roads nearer home, the prices to-day for the former were not quite so dull as yesterday, and at the close Galena at 66¼, and Rock Island at 62¾ cash, and 63 buyer's option, were in demand. Both the Michigan Stocks and Cleveland and Toledo continue depressed and neglected. Hudson River and Reading steady at the close. Erie Shares without much movement. The Bonds of the Company also are less active than yesterday, and the 1883's 1 ⅌ cent. lower. New-York Central Sixes in demand at 91¼@¾ ⅌ cent. The shares of the Pacific Mail Company close 77, cash, bid. In Panama, the speculators for the fall put out about 1,000 shares at 133, option to the seller 30@60 days. The cash sales were mostly at 133¼, and that price was bid at the close. In State Stocks, there was a demand for Tennessees at 90¼, while Virginia and Missouris were rather weak.

The new State Loan of $2,500,000, awarded at Albany yesterday, falls into strong hands, and mostly for the Banks for Savings or Circulation, though bid for in private names. The Bleecker-street, Bowery and Brooklyn Savings' Institutions, we believe, got a liberal share, through Messrs. J. C. Green, and Whitehouse, Son & Morrison, and the Albany and other interior New-York Banks also came in for a considerable sum. The award to Messrs. Thompson is probably the only large purchase on speculation. The payments all round will come easy, and without disturbance to the Money Market, as nearly an equal sum in Canal Auditor's Certificates held by the Country Banks and the Bank of Commerce in this City, will be settled at the same time by the State authorities.

There is more Money offering to the Brokers than on yesterday, and some considerable parcels of 60-day acceptances were taken outside of Bank at 6½ ⅌ cent., and very prime 4@6 months' bills go at 7 ⅌ cent. The Stock Brokers were mostly supplied, at call, at 6 ⅌ cent., with less apparent employment for Money than on Tuesday. The Exchanges for the *Persia* closed ¼@½ ⅌ cent. lower than they opened on Monday, the decline showing itself on Southern Bank bills, or bills with Southern Bank indorsement drawn on France. A very large amount was sold at f.5.20@f.5.18¾, and some London at 109½@¾ ⅌ cent. The Bankers here continued to ask f.5.17½@f.5.16¼ on Paris, and 108½@¾ on London. The Cotton Export of the week is 96,000 bales, making 902,000 for the season, against 729,000 to same period last year. In reference to the quality of the crop, Messrs. Wright & Co., in their circular of this week, remark:

"We hear from all the markets in the South complaints as to the difficulty in procuring Cotton of even running Middling quality, while Strict Middling, Good Middling and Middling Fair, are everywhere positively scarce, and only to be had at relatively extravagant rates. At New-Orleans, since the strong, rapid, heavy-bodied Road Cottons are nearly all [illegible] and [illegible] in [illegible] and [illegible] quality, with a good deal of Stained Cotton. Buyers for the Continent of Europe experience great difficulty in filling their orders, and we look, as a consequence, for larger sales than usual in Liverpool for "Export" during the first month of the coming year, the larger proportion of the best qualities out of this crop being already on their way to that market."

RECEIPTS FROM NOVEMBER 1 TO DEC. 7.

	1858.	1857.	1856.	1855.	1854.
Rec'd at Ports	1,050,000	1,040,000	928,000	1,221,000	1,221,000
Ex. to G. Brit'n	404,000	420,000	348,000	387,000	418,000
Ex. to France	166,000	200,000	80,000	116,000	166,000
Ex. to oth'r fgn	76,000	80,000	62,000	68,000	107,000
Total Exports	646,000	720,000	492,000	571,000	691,000
Stock on hand	400,000	440,000	436,000	416,000	410,000

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

Rec'd at Ports	155,000	130,000	146,000	150,000	144,000
Ex. to G. Brit'n	60,000	40,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
Ex. to France	24,000	17,000	12,000	14,000	20,000
Ex. to oth'r fgn	8,000	13,000	12,000	11,000	14,000
Total Exports	92,000	100,000	80,000	61,000	68,000

We have no direct mail for Europe from this port on Saturday. A mail will be made up for the Portland steamer on Friday. The Ocean Queen, of the Vanderbilt line, was to have sailed from here, by appointment, on Saturday, and the day for the Bremen line postponed to the 31st to suit this arrangement, but the first-named steamer, we hear, is suddenly drawn off.

The Seventh Ward Bank half-yearly dividend is 5 ⅌ cent., and not 7 as misprinted in our last paper. The Tradesmen's Bank has declared 4 ⅌ cent., and the Commonwealth 2½ ⅌ cent. for the half year.

Monday next, Dec. 26, and the succeeding Monday, Jan. 2, will be observed as close holidays by the Banks, Brokers and Insurance Offices, and the usual Bank returns will be anticipated at the Clearing House on Saturdays, 24th and 31st. As the Mondays succeeding Christmas and New Year are not legal Holydays, the request is made that all payments due at Bank on these days be provided for on Saturday.

The Customs to-day were $150,000; other receipts into the Sub-Treasury, $100,044; payments out, $216,000; balance this afternoon, $6,186,786.

The Hannibal and St. Joseph Road, according to the annual report of the Company just published, stands, at present, in a cost of $11,169,825.

Missouri State Bonds	$3,000,000
Land Mortgage Bonds	5,400,000
Convertible Bonds	757,000
Plain Bonds	11,000
Full-paid Stock, 16,029 shares	1,602,900
Partially-paid Stock, 2,973 shares	107,712
Bills payable	364,214
Outstanding Liabilities in Missouri	67,000
Total	$11,169,825

The gross earnings from Nov. 12, 1858, to Sept. 1, 1859, were:

From passengers	$284,640
From Freight	174,330
From Mail and Miscellaneous	30,101
Total	$449,277
Operating expenses	216,965
Excess of earnings	$232,312

The Great Western Marine Insurance Company's semi-annual dividend is 3½ ⅌ cent.

EARNINGS OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY, DEC. 6 TO 13.

	1859.	1858.
Freight	$12,502 41	$18,292 40
Passengers	6,376 81	5,652 39
Mails, &c	1,700 00	1,006 94
Total	$20,679 22	$24,951 29

The following are the Currency, Land Warrant and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rates current at the Banking Office of Messrs. Thompson Bros.:

	For sell.	Discount.
New-York State Currency	2-10@	—
New-England	1-5@	—
New-Jersey	1-5@	—
Philadelphia	¼@	—
Baltimore	¼@	⅜
Interior Pennsylvania	¼@	⅜
Interior Maryland	¼@	⅜
Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana	¼@	⅜
South Carolina and Georgia	¼@	⅜
North Carolina	1	@1¼
Virginia	¼@1	
Illinois and Wisconsin	2	@2¼
Michigan	1	@ —
Tennessee	1¼@	—
Free Indiana	1¼@1¼	
Louisiana	¼@	—
Mobile	¼@	—
Canada	¼@	⅜
Missouri	1¼@1¼	

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acre warrants, per acre	100	110
80 acre warrants, per acre	85	90
120 acre warrants, per acre	70	75
160 acre warrants, per acre	70	75

DRAFTS AND CHECKS.

Drafts and Checks on Philadelphia	¼ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Baltimore	1-8 dis.
Drafts and Checks on Boston	1-8 dis.
Drafts and Checks on Cincinnati	¾ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Chicago	1¼ dis.
Drafts and Checks on St. Louis	1¼ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Detroit	1 dis.
Drafts and Checks on New-Orleans	¾ dis.
Bank of England Notes ⅌ £	$4 86
Bank of France Notes ⅌ Fr.	19c.
United States Post-office Scrip	7@8 dis.

SPECIE.

Silver.	Buying.		Buying.
Mexican Dols	$1 06@	Old Am. Gr. Dols.	1 02@ —
Spanish Dollars	1 06@	Spanish Qrs. each	23@
Five-franc pcs	96@	Span. ¼@1-10 oz.	1 27@
French Crowns	1 10@	*Gold.*	
German Crowns	1 06@	Sovereigns	4 84@4 88
Prussian Thalers	71@	Twenty francs	3 86@
Guilders	40@	Ten-thaler pcs.	1 06@
English Silver	4 80@	Ten-guilder pcs.	3 86@
Spanish Doub'n	15 60@	Spanish Doub'n	15 60@
Species	1 06@	Patriot Doub'n	15 70@
Old Am. Half Dols.	1 06¼@	Gold.—Am. Old	6c. prem.

The following are the awards of the three State Loans:

PAYABLE IN 1877.

Thomas W. Olcott	$30,000	at 107¾
Thomas W. Olcott	30,000	107¾
Thomas W. Olcott	30,000	106¾
Thomas W. Olcott	30,000	106¾
Thomas W. Olcott	30,000	106¾
Thomas W. Olcott	30,000	109¾
Thomas W. Olcott	25,000	109¾
Thomas W. Olcott	25,000	109¾
Thomas W. Olcott	25,000	109¾
Thomas W. Olcott	15,000	110
W. H. Haskell	25,000	107¾
W. H. Haskell	25,000	107¾
W. H. Haskell	25,000	106¾
Ward & Co	50,000	107.06
Ward & Co	50,000	108.01
Freeman Clark	50,000	107.25
John C. Green	300,000	107
V. Ten Eyck	25,000	106.70
N. Higginbotham	5,000	108.51
J. Knickerbocker	5,000	107.25
J. Knickerbocker	5,000	107¾
J. Knickerbocker	5,000	108
J. Knickerbocker	5,000	108¾
J. Knickerbocker	5,000	108¾
J. Knickerbocker	5,000	109
J. Knickerbocker	5,000	110
Total	$800,000	

PAYABLE IN 1872.

John W. Allen	$5,000	106.03
G. A. Stone	5,000	105.75
V. Ten Eyck	100,000	105.00
V. Ten Eyck	50,000	105
Thompson Brothers	50,000	103.05
Rufus H. King, Albany	200,000	104.80
Rufus H. King, Albany	190,000	104.08
E. Whitehouse, Son and Morrison	200,000	104.75
Total	$800,000	

PAYABLE IN 1866.

John W. Allen	$5,000	104.03
Thompson Brothers	50,000	103.05
Thompson Brothers	200,000	102.55
J. Lawrence, President	50,000	103.05
W. H. Bird, President	5,000	103.04
W. H. Bird, President	5,000	102.82
W. H. Bird, President	5,000	102.81
W. H. Bird, President	5,000	102.61
Luke Hitchcock	5,000	103.03
Silas Bronson	25,000	102.85
Silas Bronson	25,000	102.75
Whitehouse, Son & Morrison	100,000	102.75
Rufus H. King, Albany	200,000	102.65
Rufus H. King, Albany	95,000	102.51
John Sill, Albany	35,000	102.81
Total	$800,000	

The premiums on these loans amount to $120,734 50, as follows:

Premium on Loan 1866	$41,229 00
Premium on Loan 1872	38,006 50
Premium on Loan 1877	40,499 00
Total	$120,734 50

Real Estate Sales.....TUESDAY, Dec. 20, 1859.

The sales at the Exchange, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, was very spirited. Messrs. Bleecker, Son & Co. sold the Octoroon-house property at Harlem, on Eighth-avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, to substantial buyers, as follows: One lot on the northeast corner of Eighth-avenue and One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, size 25 feet 11 inches by 100 feet, $1,625; two lots on east side Eighth-avenue, adjoining, 25 by 100 feet, each $1,000; one lot on east side Eighth-avenue, adjoining 25 by 100 feet, $1,175; three lots on east side Eighth-avenue, adjoining, 25 by 100 feet, each $1,325; one lot on southeast corner Eighth-avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, adjoining, 25 by 100 feet, $1,750; one gore on south side One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, adjoining, 25 feet by 27 feet 5 inches, $425; one gore on south side One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, adjoining, 27 feet 5 inches, $355; one gore on south side One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, adjoining, 27 feet 5 inches, each $400; two lots and gore on south side One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, adjoining, 27 feet 5 inches, each $400; two lots and gore on south side One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, adjoining, 27 feet 5 inches, each $410; two lots and gore on south side One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, adjoining, 27 feet 5 inches, each $400